



**CENTENARY
OF THE BIRTH
OF J.V. STALIN**

PROLETARIANS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF
J.V.STALIN

**PUBLISHED
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OF THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA
ON THE CENTENARY OF
J.V. STALIN'S
BIRTH**

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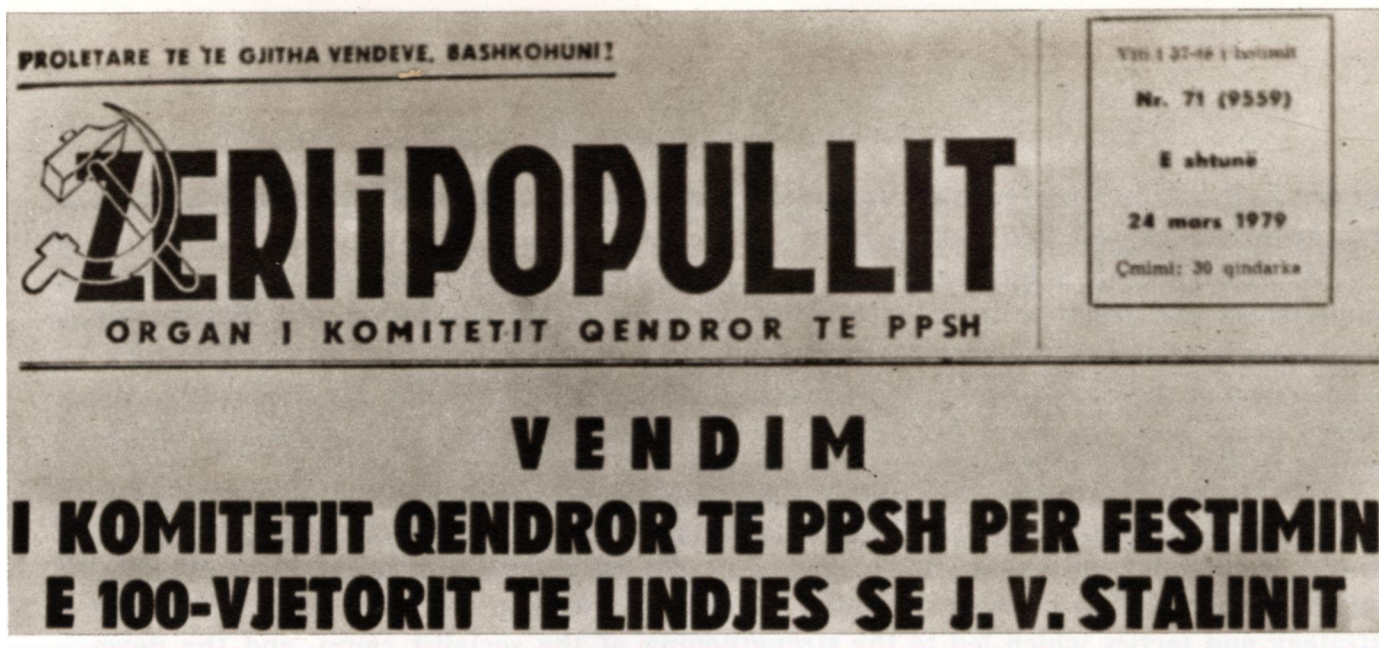
TIRANA 1979



J. V. STALIN

The great historic merit of J. V. Stalin rests on the fact that for many years on end he has been a faithful pupil and determined comrade-in-arms of V. I. Lenin in the struggle for the overthrow of tsarism and the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whereas after Lenin's death, at the head of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he faithfully defended Leninism from the fierce attacks of the Trotskyites, the Bukharinites, Zinovievites and the other enemies, destroying them ideologically and politically. J. V. Stalin, as the main leader of the Party, gave an immense contribution in successfully leading the building of socialism in the Soviet Union and in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union against fascism; advanced Marxism-Leninism on a series of important problems of Soviet socialist society and the building of socialism and communism; he gave a valuable contribution in strengthening the socialist camp and the international communist movement, as well as in exposing modern revisionism.

ENVER HOXHA



On December 21, this year it will be a hundred years since the birth of J. V. Stalin, the great Marxist-Leninist revolutionary and thinker, the loyal disciple, collaborator and continuer of Lenin's work, the outstanding leader of the world proletariat, the close and dear friend of the Albanian people.

J. V. Stalin's name and work are immortal. The attacks and slanders of the bourgeois and revisionist enemies can never obscure his historic merits in the eyes of the Soviet people, the international proletariat and the peoples of the world.

J. V. Stalin ranks beside our great classics, Marx, Engels and Lenin. With rare mastery and determination, he defended the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, and enriched and developed them further in the new historical conditions. J. V. Stalin's work is a treasury of great and always relevant values, a powerful weapon in the hands of the world proletariat in the struggle for the triumph of the revolution, socialism and communism.

J. V. Stalin fought shoulder to shoulder with Lenin for the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, for the founding and building of the first socialist state in the world. For 30 years on end at the head of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet state, he organized and led the struggle to implement the brilliant Leninist plan for the construction of socialist society, to defend and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, in fierce and continuous struggle against the internal and external enemies of the Soviet Union, against the opportunists and revisionists of every hue — the Trotskyites, Bukharinites, bourgeois nationalists, etc. The construction of socialism in the Soviet Union

under J. V. Stalin's leadership constitutes a rich experience from which Marxist-Leninists have learned and will always learn.

J. V. Stalin sets a brilliant example of a determined fighter against class enemies, imperialism and reaction, in defence of the victories of the revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist Homeland. As a great strategist he led the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people to its world-historic victory. Under his leadership, the Soviet army bore the main burden of the anti-fascist war and made a decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism and the liberation of the enslaved peoples.

J. V. Stalin belongs to all international communism, the proletariat and all the peoples of the world. As a great proletarian internationalist, as an outstanding leader of the world communist movement, he played a major role in its growth and strengthening, in the bolshevization of the communist parties, in working out correct revolutionary strategy and tactics which led to the strengthening of the socialist camp, and the development of the revolutionary and liberation movement of the peoples.

To him belongs the historic merit of discovering and exposing the betrayal of the Yugoslav revisionist leadership, which was the first variant of modern revisionism in power. Contrary to the attempts of the Soviet, Chinese and the other revisionists to rehabilitate Yugoslav revisionism, life has fully vindicated Stalin's assessment that Titoism was and remains an agency of imperialism to split the communist movement, to sabotage the revolution and to undermine the liberation struggle of the peoples.

J. V. Stalin was a close and dear friend of the Albanian people. In the fiery years of the National Liberation War the name and work of J. V. Stalin became for our people a symbol of struggle and victory over the fascist occupiers and local traitors, and thousands of Albanian partisans with Stalin's name on their lips fought with heroism and laid down their lives for the liberation of the Homeland. In the difficult moments of the first post-Liberation years, as a true internationalist, J. V. Stalin gave the Albanian people great assistance to defend their rights in the international arena, to rebuild their country from the destruction of the war, and to build and defend socialism.

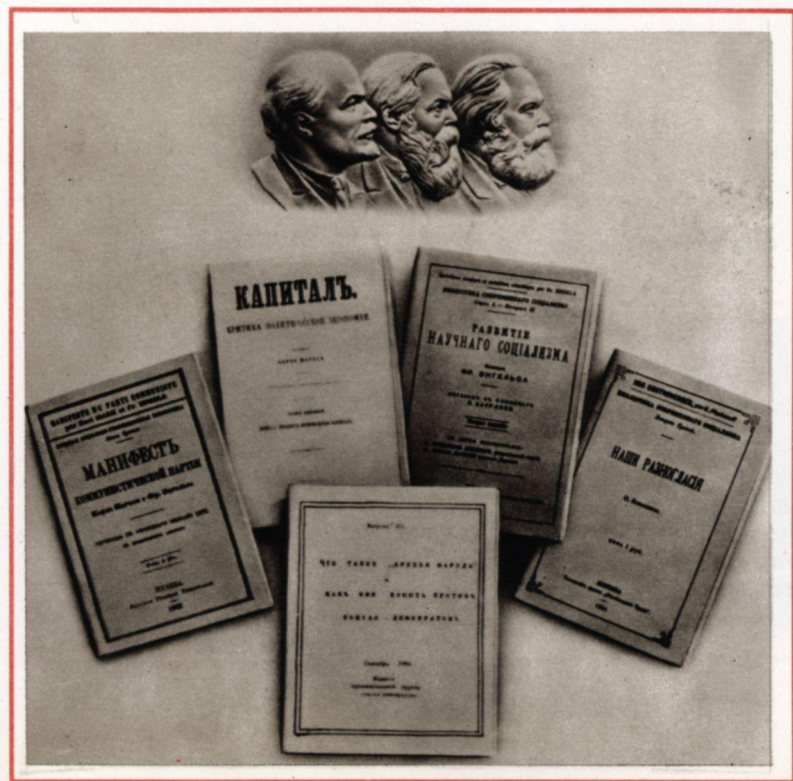
J. V. Stalin was and remains a great Marxist-Leninist. His work, despite the slanders of the Soviet, Titoite, Chinese revisionists and the Eurocommunists is and will continue to be a banner of struggle and victory for the international proletariat; it strikes terror into the enemies of the revolution, socialism, and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The campaign launched against J. V. Stalin by the Khrushchevite revisionists at their notorious Twentieth Congress, as our Party has long ago pointed out, had no other aim but to dethrone Leninism, to open the road for the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and elsewhere, to attack the genuinely revolutionary Marxist-Leninist forces, to bring about the degeneration of the communist parties, and to sabotage the

revolution. Following this road, the revisionist cliques of Khrushchev and Brezhnev liquidated the achievements of the October Socialist Revolution and the brilliant work of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, and transformed the Soviet Union from a centre of world revolution into a social-imperialist state.

Our Party has always considered the defence of J. V. Stalin and his work as a major question of principle. To defend the cause of J. V. Stalin means to defend Marxism-Leninism, the revolution, socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat, to be a resolute fighter against imperialism, the international bourgeoisie and revisionism of every hue, to defend the banner of the freedom and independence of the peoples, to uphold the banner of proletarian internationalism.

FROM THE DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE PLA ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF
J. V. STALIN'S BIRTH.

From an early age Stalin works for his formation with proletarian ideology by studying the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin.



J. V. Stalin. 1893.



J. V. Stalin. 1898.

In August 1898 Stalin joined the Tiflis Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party Organization which became the embryo of social-democracy in Georgia.

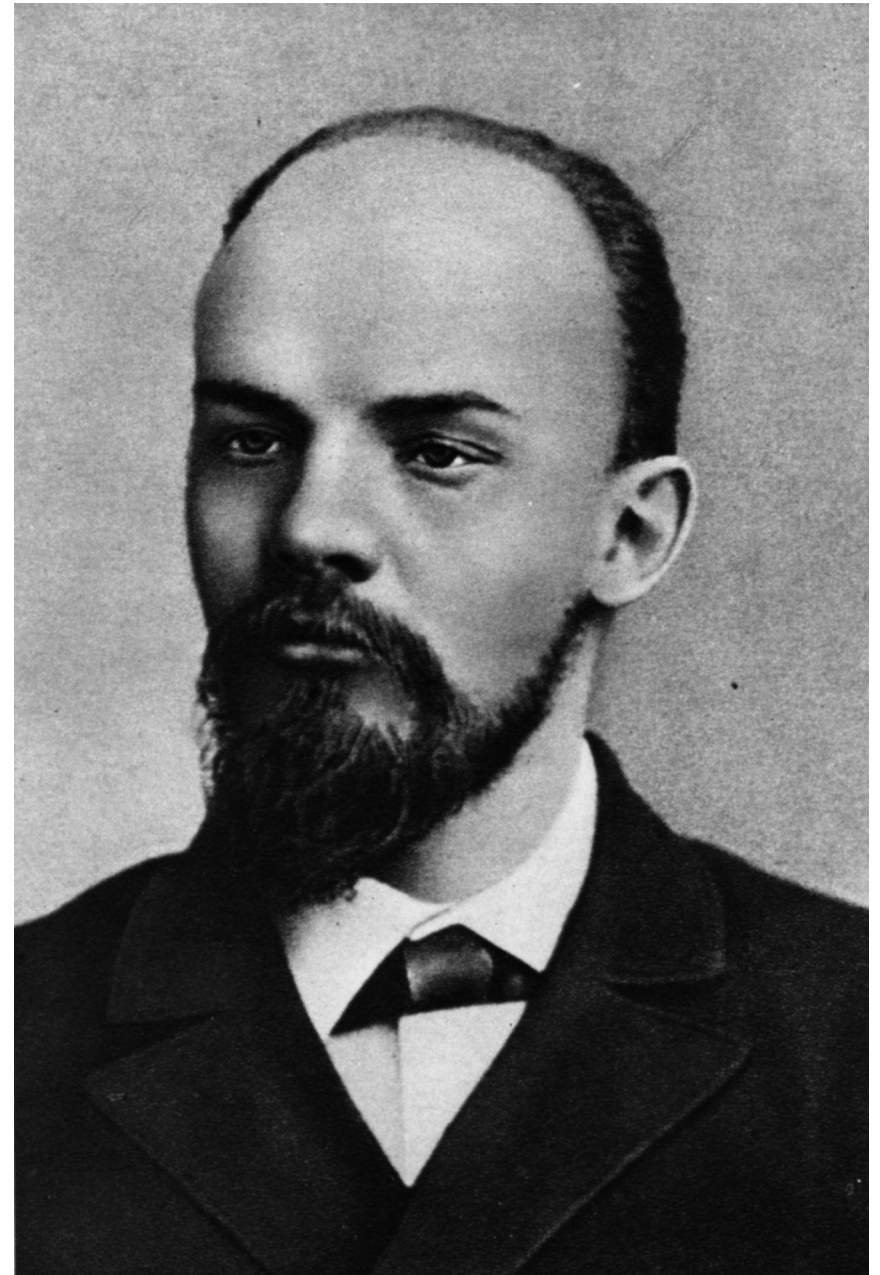
I recall the year 1898, when I was first put in charge of a study circle of workers from the railway workshops... It was here, among these comrades, that I received my first baptism in the revolutionary struggle... my first teachers were Tiflis workers.

J. V. STALIN

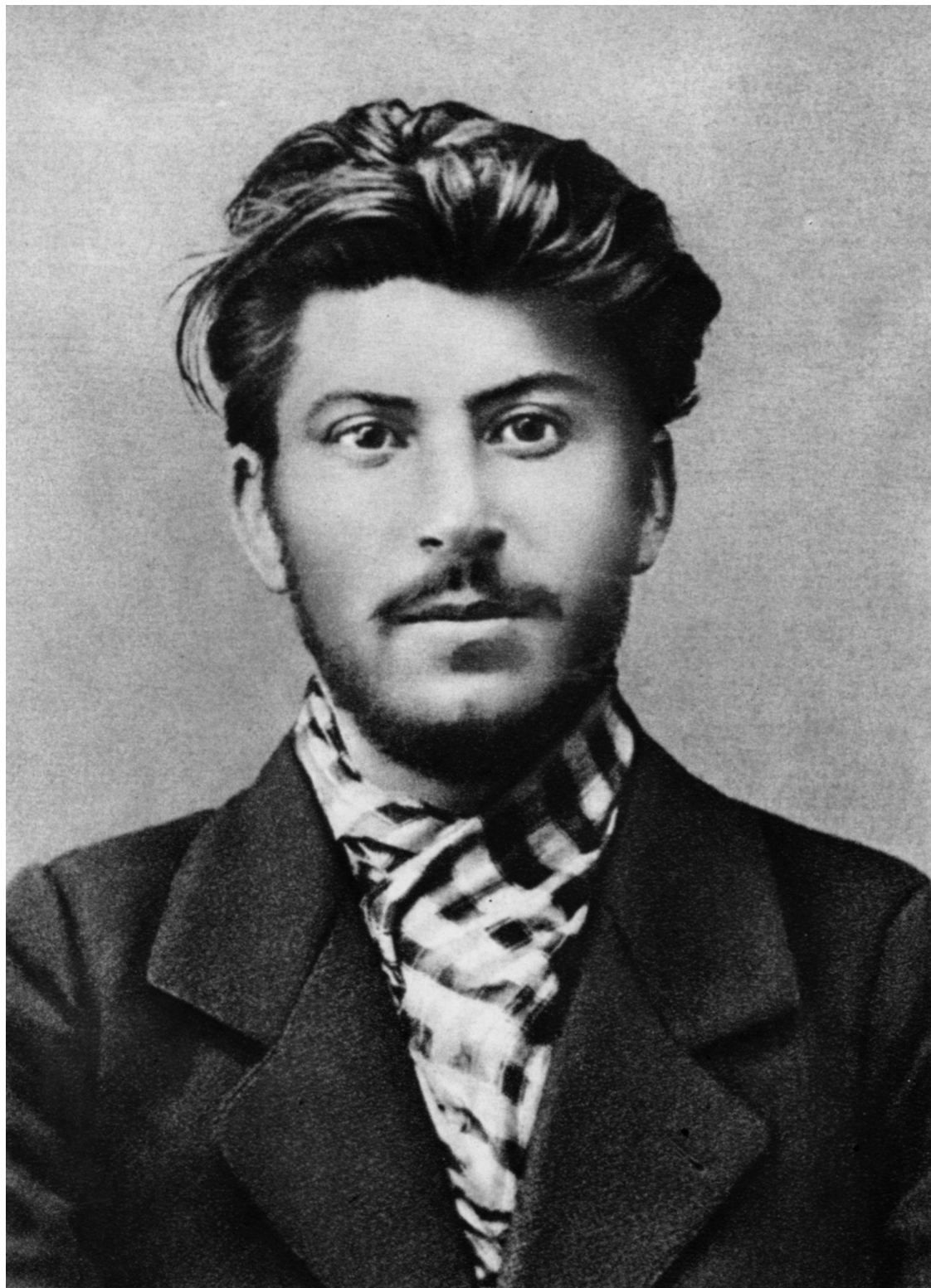
I first became acquainted with Lenin in 1903... I did not regard him merely as a leader of the Party, but as its actual founder, for he alone understood the inner essence and urgent needs of our Party... Lenin was not just one of the leaders, but a leader of the highest rank, a mountain eagle...

J. V. STALIN

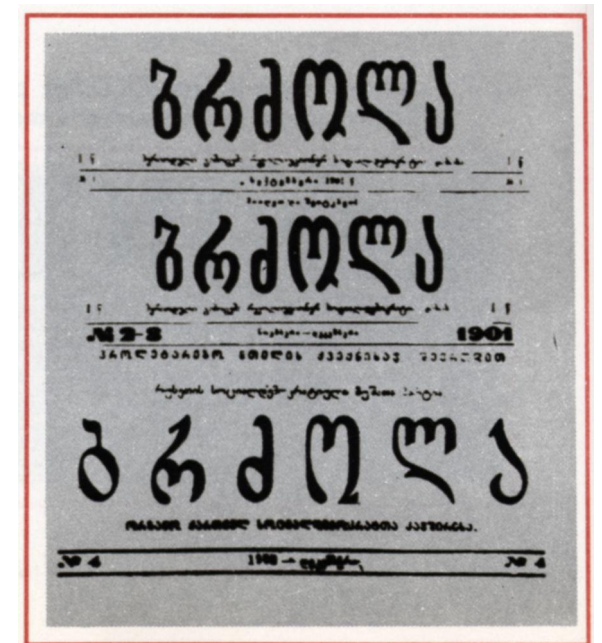
«Iskra», organ of the R.S.D.L.P. played a great role in implanting Marxist ideas in the worker's movement.



V. I. Lenin. 1900.



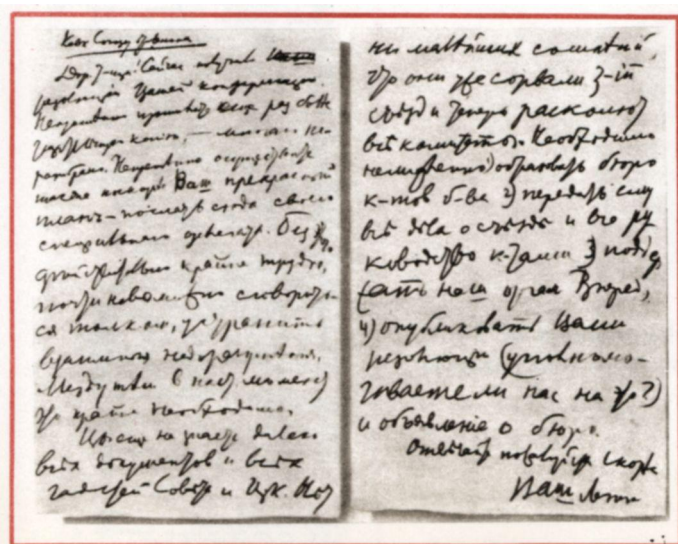
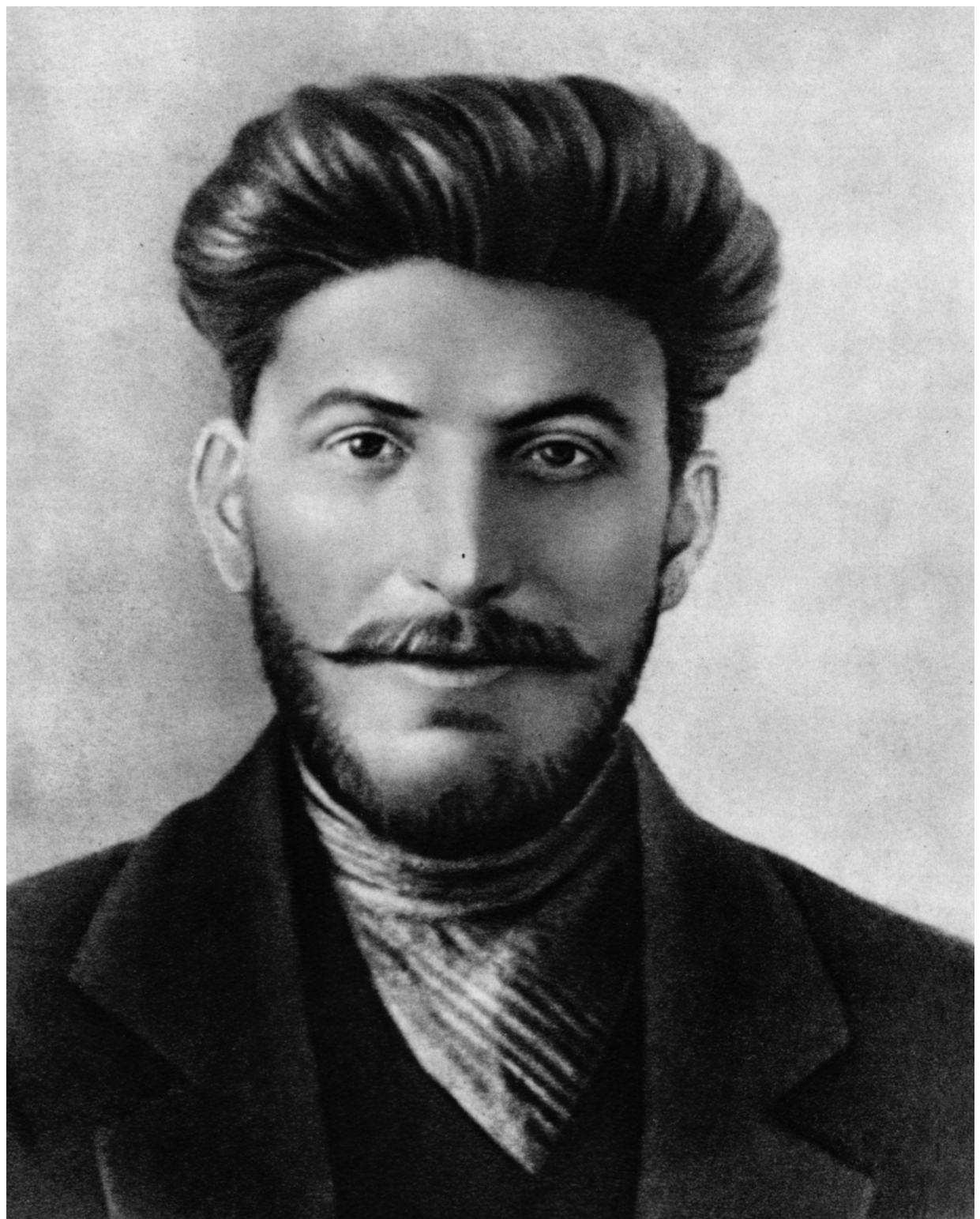
Stalin as a revolutionary was pursued everywhere by the tsarist regime.
(Photo of the police department of Batumi. 1902.)



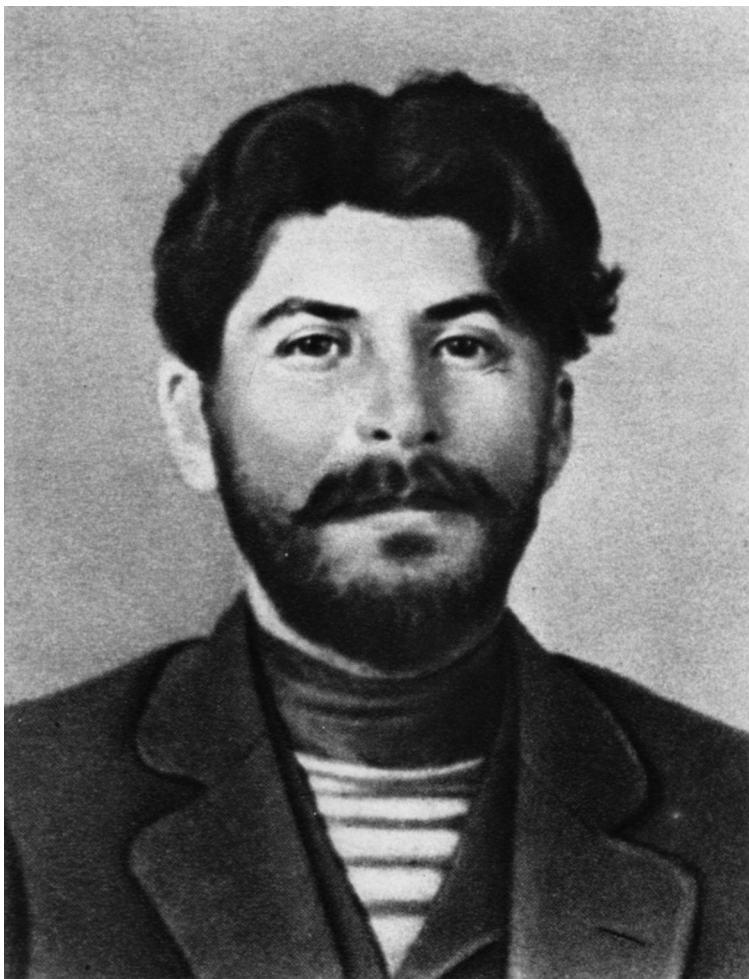
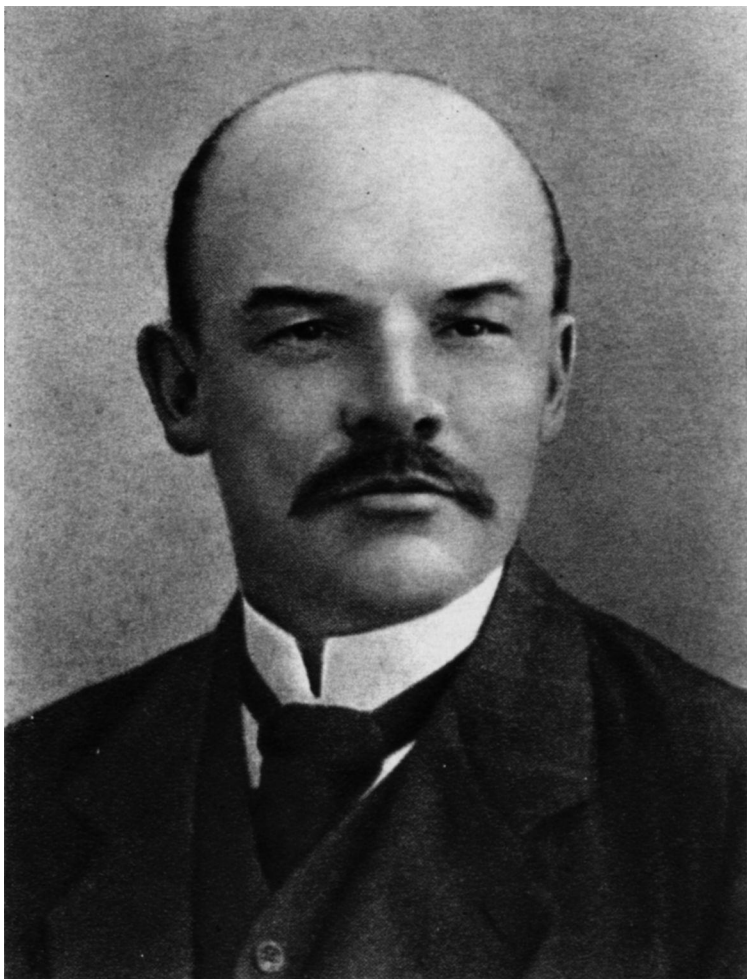
In 1901 the newspaper «Brdzola», next to «Iskra» in importance was published on the initiative of Stalin.

Stalin next to Lenin at the Fourth Congress of the R.S.D.L.P., fighting against the Mensheviks.

Among the workers in the oil industry, in contact with the progressive workers of Baku, the storm of acute conflicts, first taught Stalin what it meant to lead large masses of workers.



Lenin's letter addressed to the United Committee of the Caucasus, December 20, 1904.

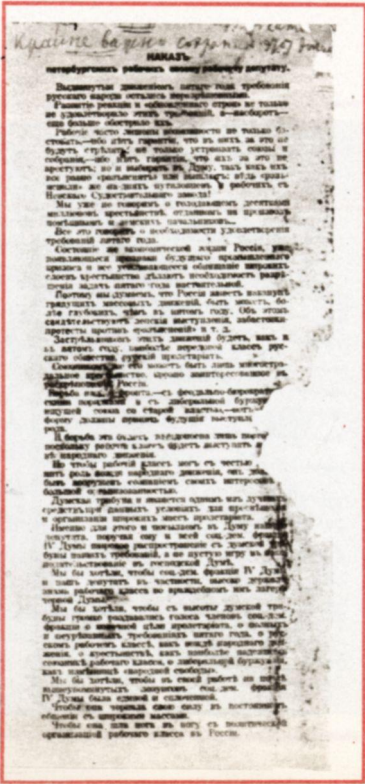


Lenin and Stalin in 1912.

Our Party succeeded in achieving internal unity and unexampled cohesion of its ranks primarily because it was able in good time to purge itself of the opportunist pollution, because it was able to rid its ranks of the Liquidators and Mensheviks.

J. V. STALIN

The «Mandate» from the workers of Petrograd compiled by Stalin and highly assessed by Lenin.

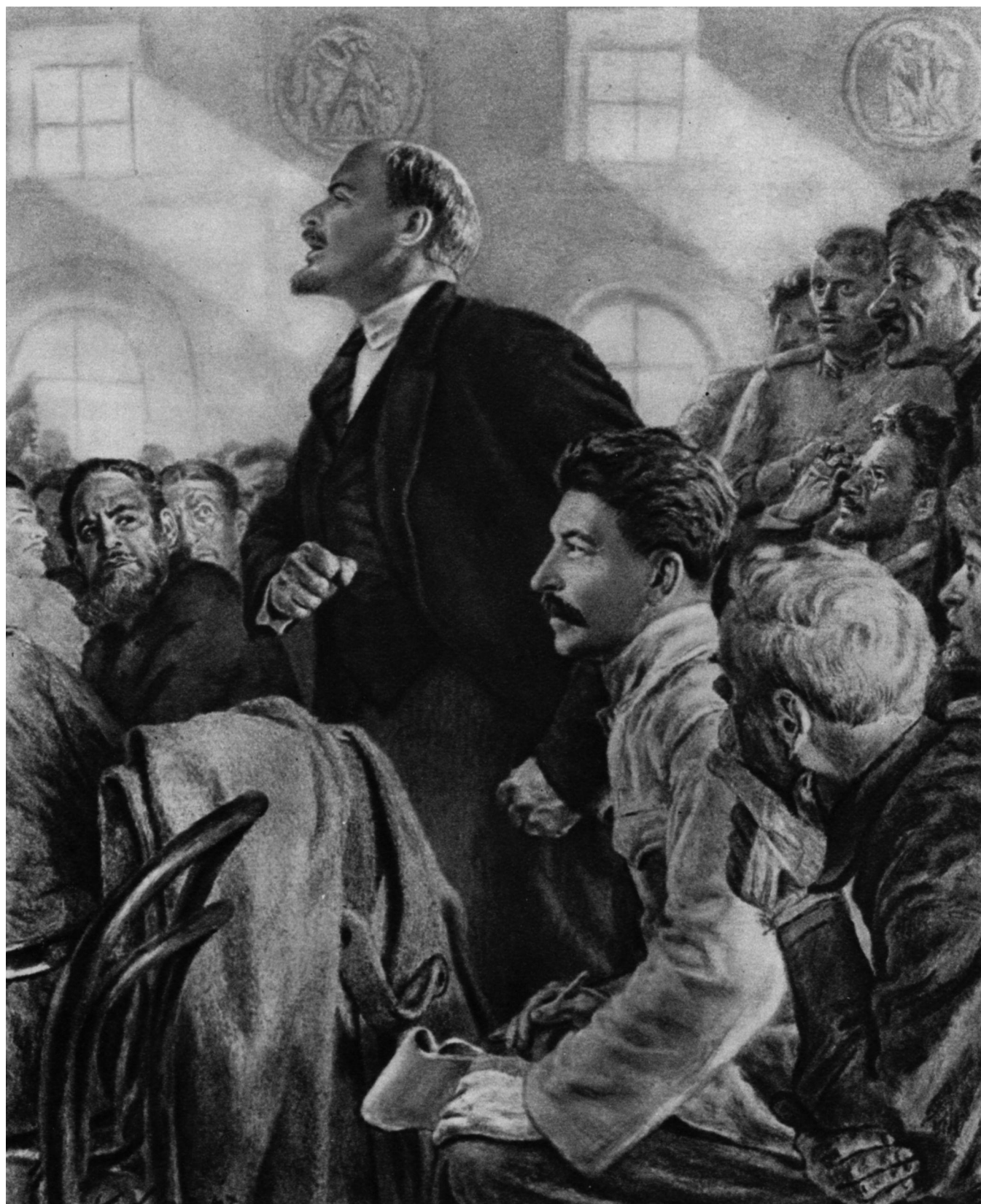


It scarcely needs proof that under the conditions of imperialism, fraught as it is with collisions and wars; under the conditions of the «eve of the socialist revolution», when «flourishing» capitalism becomes «moribund» capitalism (Lenin) and the revolutionary movement is growing in all countries of the world; when imperialism is allying itself with all reactionary forces without exception, down to and including tsarism and serfdom, thus making imperative the coalition of all revolutionary forces, from the proletarian movement of the West to the national liberation movement of the East; when the overthrow of the survivals of the regime of feudal serfdom becomes impossible without a revolutionary struggle against imperialism — it scarcely needs proof that the bourgeois-democratic revolution, in a more or less developed country, must under such circumstances verge upon the proletarian revolution, that the former must pass into the latter.

J. V. STALIN



«All power to the Soviets!», «Down with war!» - these were the slogans of the workers at the demonstration which took place on June 18, 1917 in Petrograd.



J. V. Stalin, a faithful pupil and comrade-in-arms of Lenin in the struggle for the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Lenin says that «the main question of every revolution is the question of state power». In the hands of which class, or which classes, is power concentrated; which class, or which classes, must be overthrown; which class, or which classes, must take power — such is «the main question of every revolution».

J. V. STALIN

After the bloody suppression of the demonstration of July in 1917, the Bolshevik Party moved to illegality and the period of the preparation for the armed insurrection began.



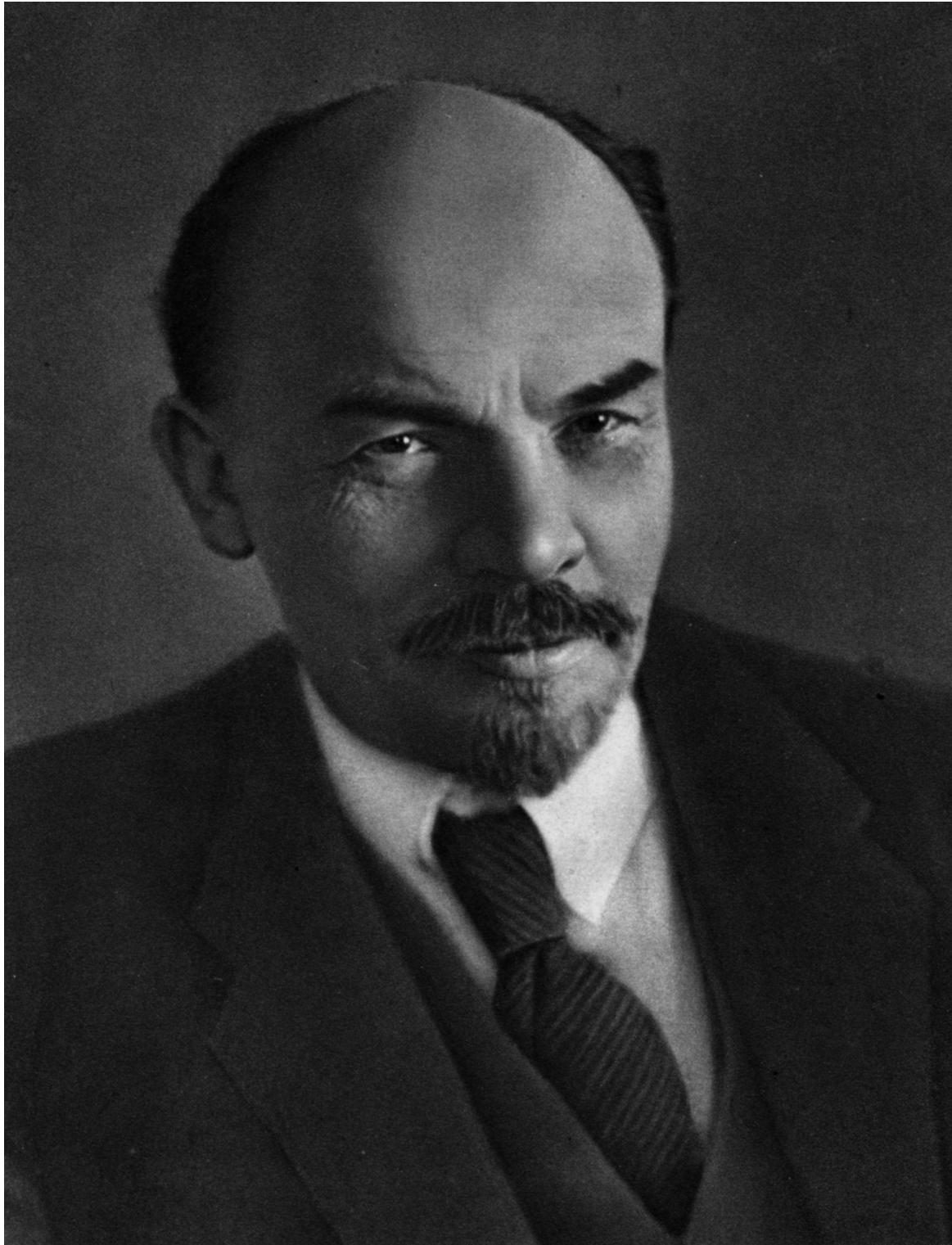
«All power to the Soviets!», «On the revolutionary front», «The echo of the day». Articles by J. V. Stalin in the newspaper «Rabochy Put» Nos. 13, 14 and 21, of September 17, 19 and 27, 1917.



Lenin and Stalin at Smolny on October 24, 1917.

Lastly, I recall the year 1917, when by the will of the Party, after my wanderings from one prison and place of exile to another, I was transferred to Leningrad. There, in the society of Russian workers, and in direct contact with Comrade Lenin, the great teacher of the proletarians of all countries, in the storm of mighty clashes between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, in the conditions of the imperialist war, I first learnt what it means to be one of the leaders of the great Party of the working class. There, in the society of Russian workers — the liberators of oppressed peoples and the pioneers of the proletarian struggle of all countries and all peoples — I received my third baptism in the revolutionary struggle. There, in Russia, under Lenin's guidance, I became a master workman in the art of revolution.

J. V. STALIN



V. I. Lenin. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. 1917.

As regards nationalism I am fully in agreement with you that we ought to take this up more seriously. We have a marvellous Georgian who has set down to write a big article for PROSVESHCHENIYE, for which he has collected all the Austrian and other materials.
(From a letter to A. M. Gorky, February 1913.)

V. I. LENIN

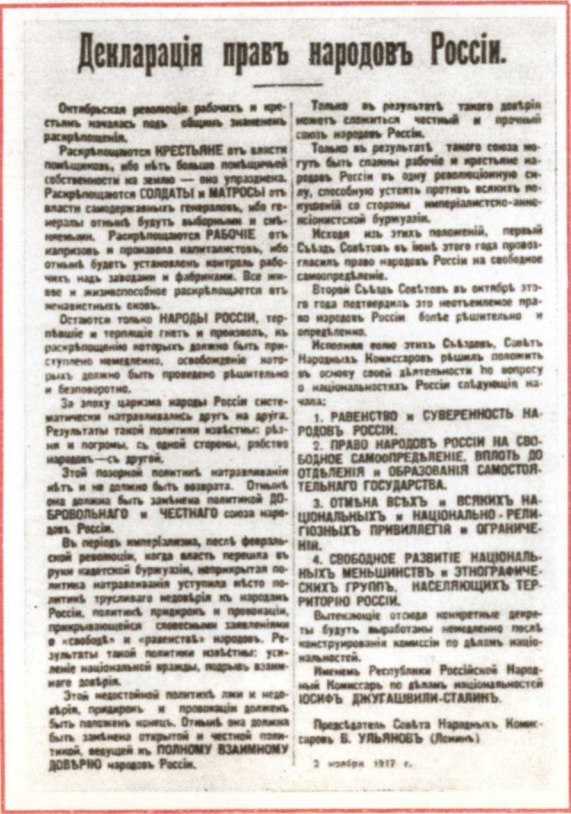
The «Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia», drafted by J. V. Stalin on November 2, 1917.

The right to self-determination means that only the nation itself has the right to determine its destiny, that no one has the right forcibly to interfere in the life of the nation, to destroy its schools and other institutions, to violate its habits and customs, to repress its language, or curtail its rights.

J. V. STALIN



J. V. Stalin. People's Commissar for Nationalities. 1917.

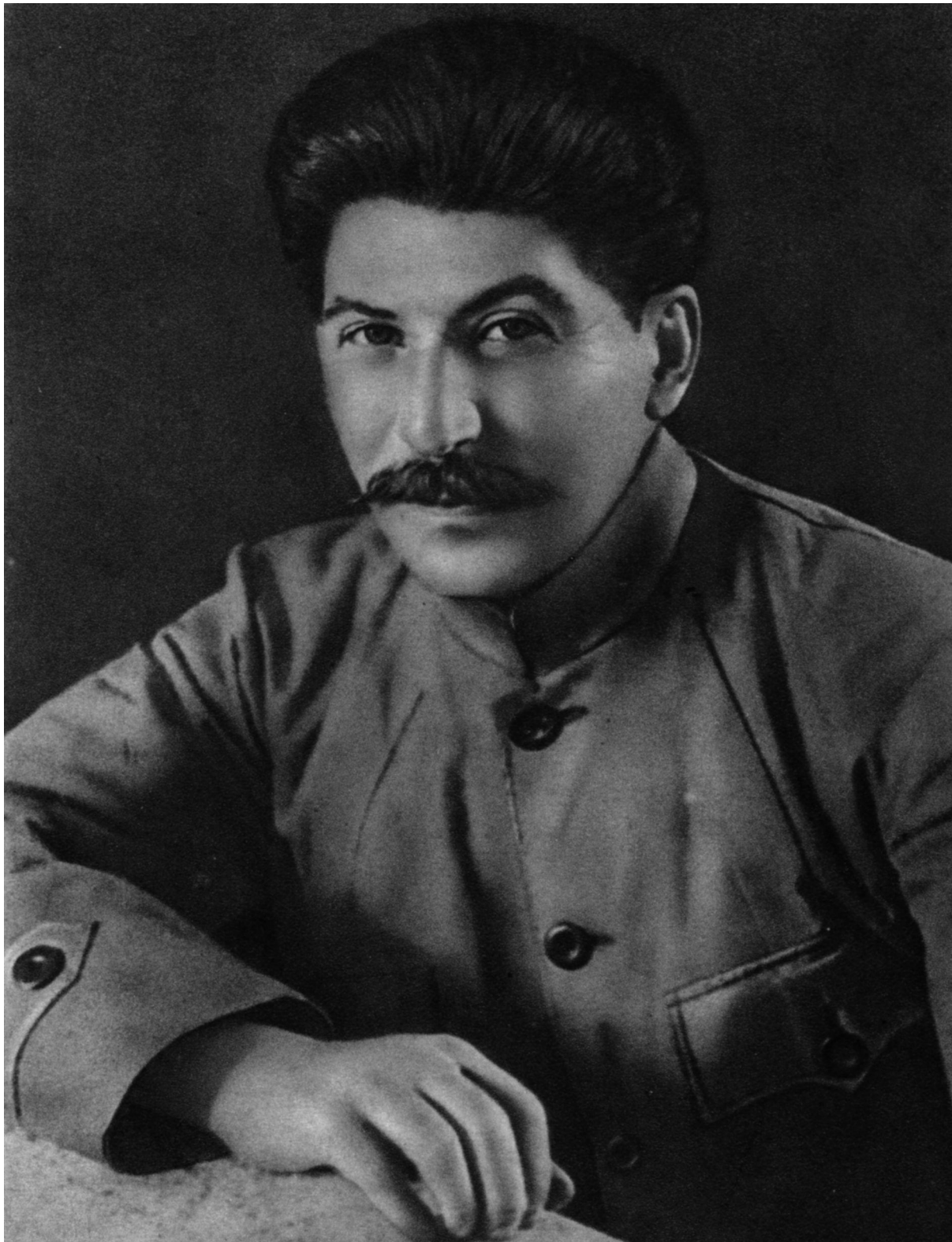




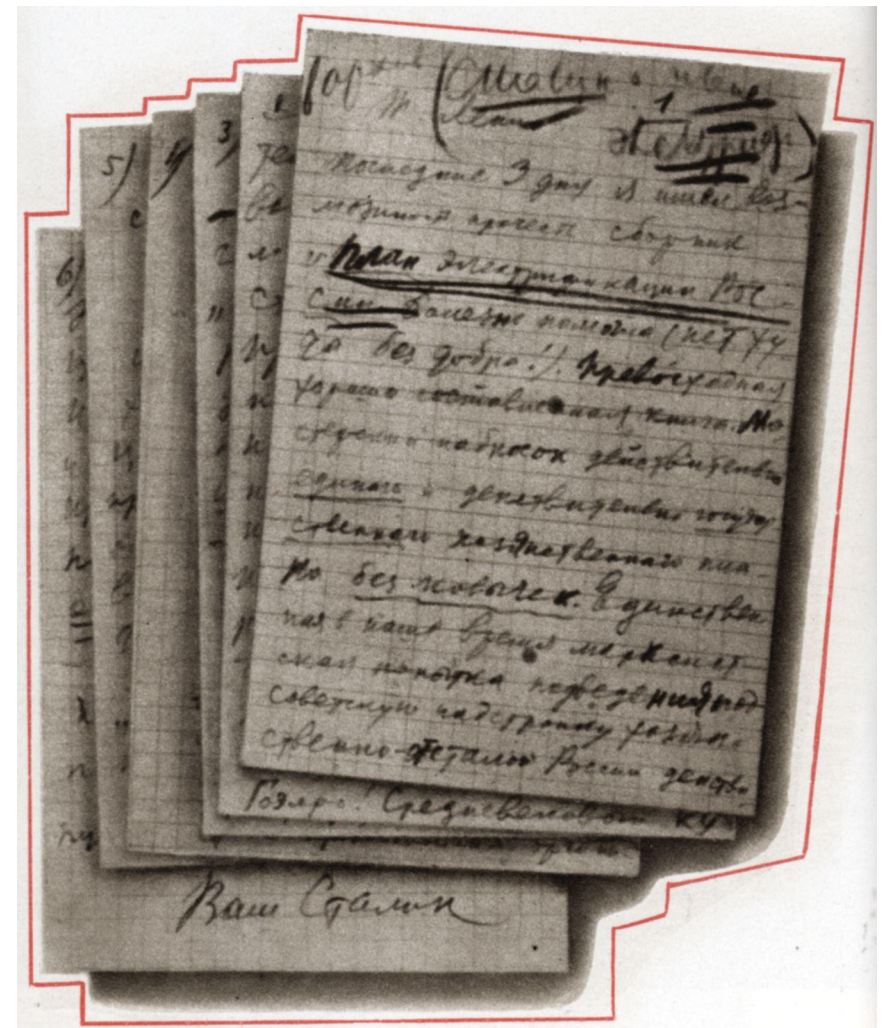
V. I. Lenin, J. V. Stalin and M. I. Kalinin at the Eighth Congress of the RCP(B), March 1919.

...As long as capitalist encirclement exists, there is bound to be the danger of intervention by the capitalist countries, and as long as such a danger exists, there is bound to be the danger of restoration, the danger of the capitalist order being re-established in our country.

J. V. STALIN



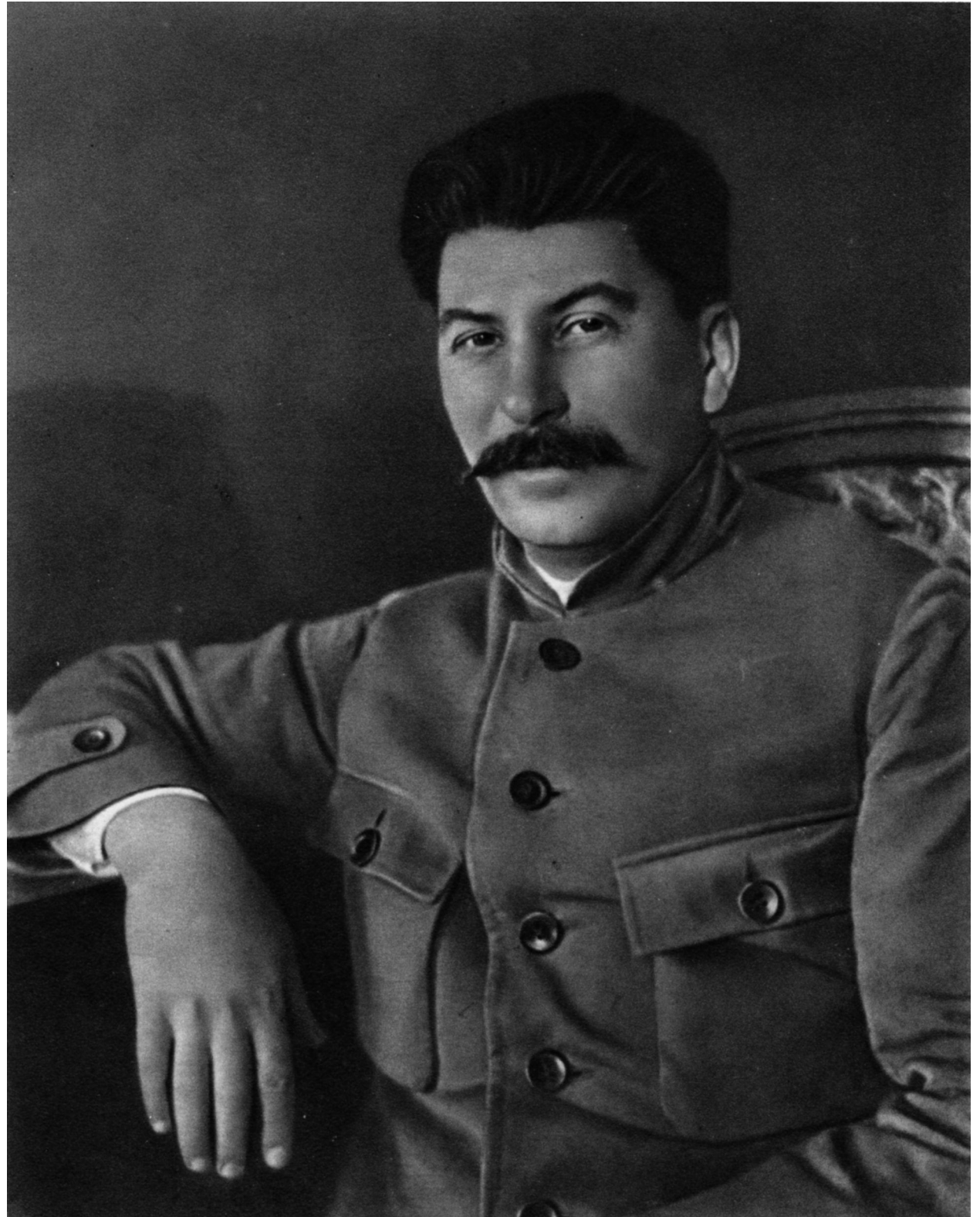
Letter of J. V. Stalin written to V. I. Lenin. March 1921.



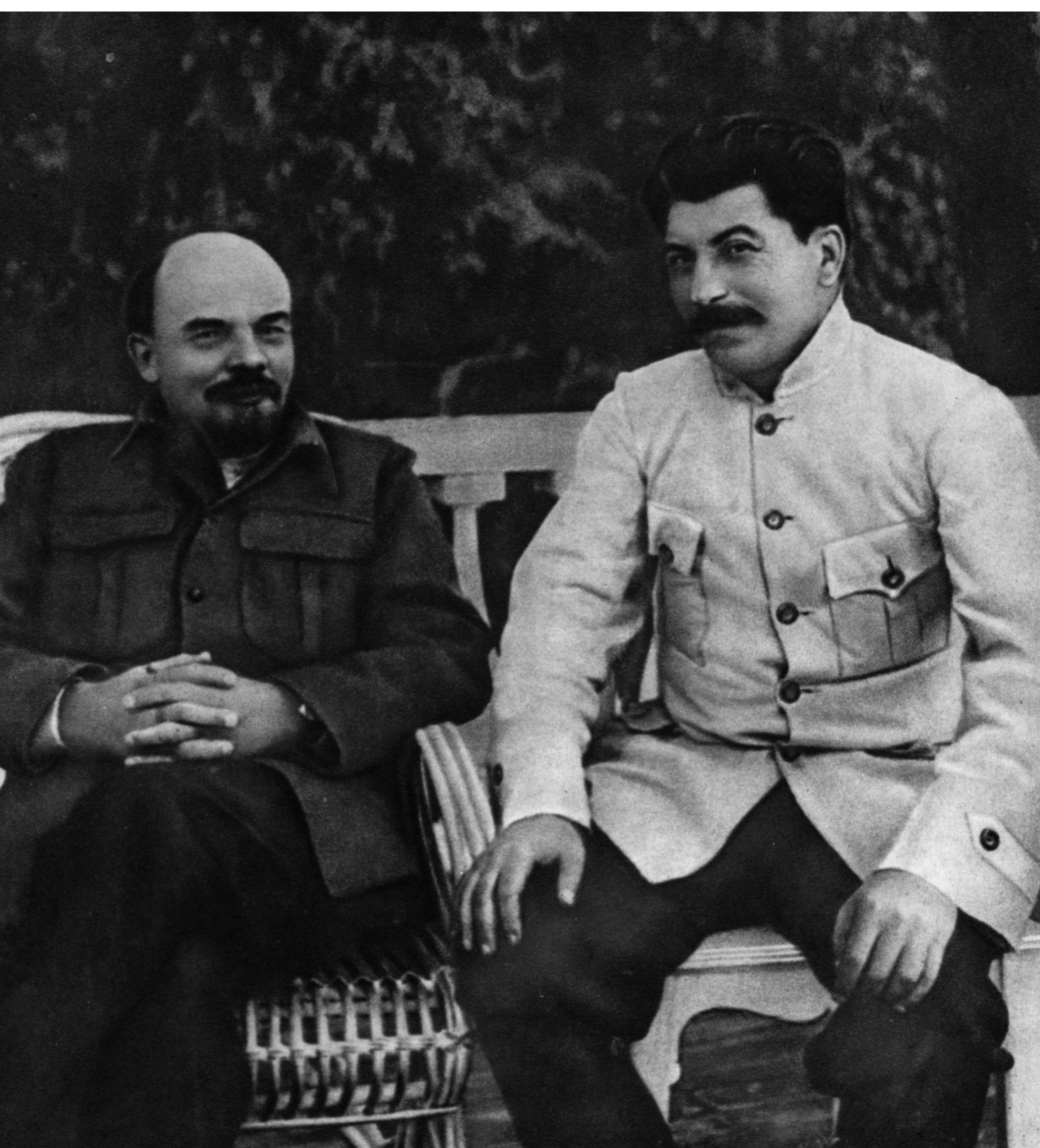
During the last three days I have had the opportunity to read the symposium: A Plan for the Electrification of Russia... A masterly draft of a really single and really state economic plan, not in quotation marks. The only Marxist attempt in our time to place the Soviet superstructure of economically backward Russia on a really practical technical and production basis, the only possible one under present conditions.

J. V. STALIN

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the RCP(B),
on the proposal of V. I. Lenin, elects J. V. Stalin
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Party.

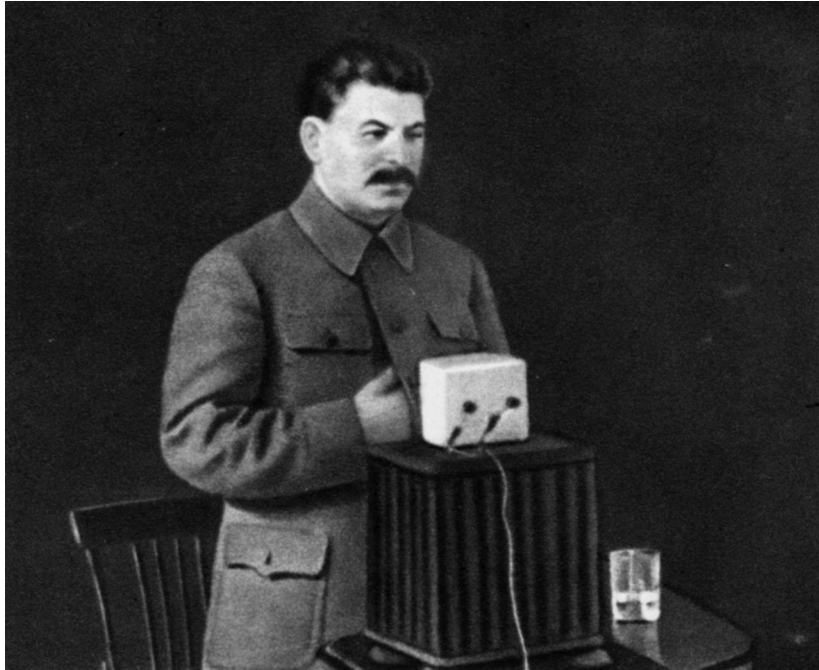


J. V. Stalin. April 1922.



When Lenin was ill at Gorky, the task of directing all the activities of the Party fell on Stalin, as General Secretary of the CC of the Party.

V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin at Gorky. 1922.



Stalin's solemn pledge made at the second All-Union Congress of Soviets of the USSR on January 26, 1924, on the death of Lenin.

COMRADES, WE COMMUNISTS ARE PEOPLE OF A SPECIAL MOULD. WE ARE MADE OF A SPECIAL STUFF. WE ARE THOSE WHO FORM THE ARMY OF THE GREAT PROLETARIAN STRATEGIST, THE ARMY OF COMRADE LENIN. THERE IS NOTHING HIGHER THAN THE HONOUR OF BELONGING TO THIS ARMY. THERE IS NOTHING HIGHER THAN THE TITLE OF MEMBER OF THE PARTY WHOSE FOUNDER AND LEADER WAS COMRADE LENIN.

DEPARTING FROM US, COMRADE LENIN ENJOINED US TO HOLD HIGH AND GUARD THE PURITY OF THE GREAT TITLE OF MEMBER OF THE PARTY. WE VOW TO YOU, COMRADE LENIN, THAT WE SHALL FULFIL YOUR BEHEST WITH HONOUR!

DEPARTING FROM US, COMRADE LENIN ENJOINED US TO GUARD THE UNITY OF OUR PARTY AS THE APPLE OF OUR EYE. WE VOW TO YOU, COMRADE LENIN, THAT THIS BEHEST, TOO, WE SHALL FULFIL WITH HONOUR!

DEPARTING FROM US, COMRADE LENIN ENJOINED US TO GUARD AND STRENGTHEN THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT. WE VOW TO YOU, COMRADE LENIN. THAT WE SHALL SPARE NO EFFORT TO FULFIL THIS BEHEST, TOO, WITH HONOUR!

DEPARTING FROM US, COMRADE LENIN ENJOINED US TO STRENGTHEN WITH ALL OUR MIGHT THE ALLIANCE OF THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS. WE VOW TO YOU, COMRADE LENIN, THAT THIS BEHEST, TOO, WE SHALL FULFIL WITH HONOUR!

...COMRADE LENIN UNTIRINGLY URGED UPON US THE NECESSITY OF THE VOLUNTARY UNION OF THE PEOPLES OF OUR COUNTRY, THE NECESSITY OF THEIR FRATERNAL CO-OPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNION OF REPUBLICS.

DEPARTING FROM US, COMRADE LENIN ENJOINED US TO STRENGTHEN AND EXTEND THE UNION OF REPUBLICS. WE VOW TO YOU, COMRADE LENIN, THAT THIS BEHEST, TOO, WE SHALL FULFIL WITH HONOUR!

MORE THAN ONCE DID LENIN POINT OUT THAT THE STRENGTHENING OF THE RED ARMY AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF ITS CONDITION IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS OF OUR PARTY... LET US VOW THEN, COMRADES, THAT WE SHALL SPARE NO EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN OUR RED ARMY AND OUR RED NAVY.

DEPARTING FROM US, COMRADE LENIN ENJOINED US TO REMAIN FAITHFUL TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. WE VOW TO YOU, COMRADE LENIN, THAT WE SHALL NOT SPARE OUR LIVES TO STRENGTHEN AND EXTEND THE UNION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD - THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL!

J. V. STALIN

THE PARTY IS THE TEACHER, THE GUIDE, THE LEADER OF ITS CLASS ...

J. V. STALIN

The recent years, ever since we have been working without Lenin, we do not know of any change in our work, of any initiative of some major importance, of any slogan, of any orientation in our policy, the author of which is not Comrade Stalin. All major work — this the Party should know — is carried out according to the directives of Comrade Stalin. He takes an interest... perhaps also in problems of a third rate and even of a tenth rate when they have to do with the workers, the peasants and with all the working people of the country.

S.M. KIROV



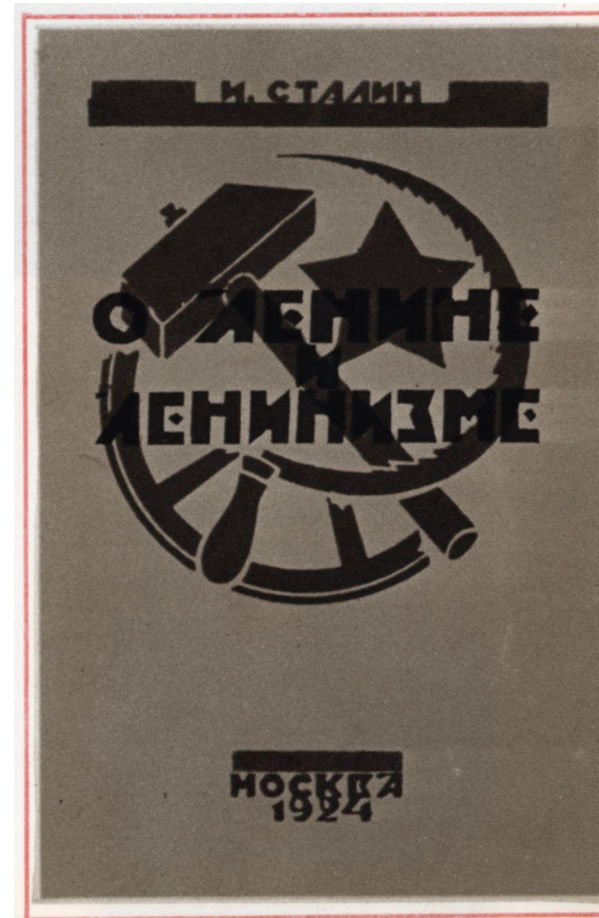
J. V. Stalin. «On Lenin and Leninism». 1924.
First edition.

Trotskyism is taking action in order to discredit Bolshevism and to undermine its foundations. It is the duty of the Party to bury Trotskyism as an ideological trend.

J. V. STALIN

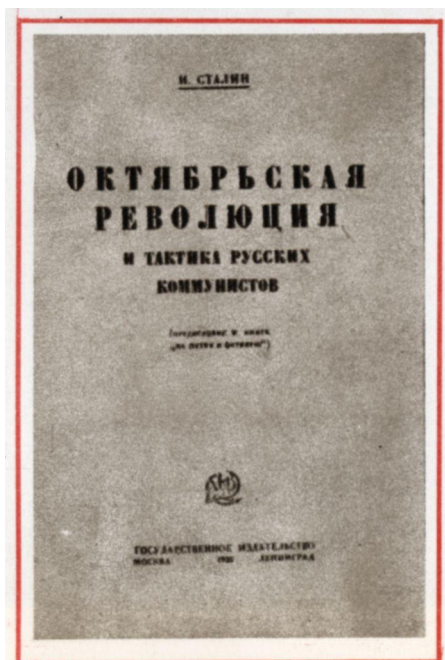
Leninism is Marxism of the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. To be more exact, Leninism is the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution in general, the theory and tactics of the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular.

J. V. STALIN



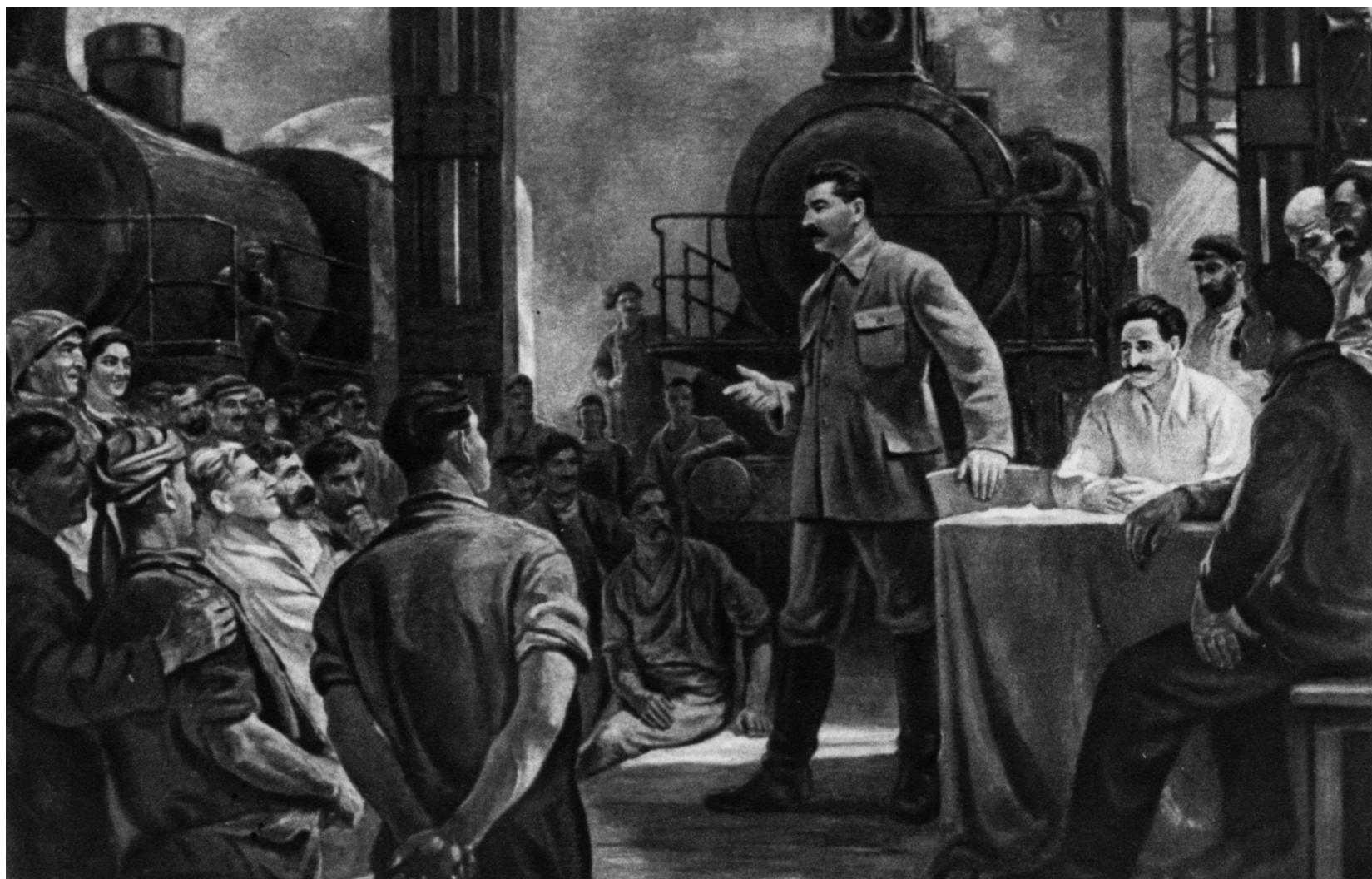


J. V. Stalin speaks at a meeting of the workers at the Dynamo Factory on November 7, 1924.



J. V. Stalin. «The October Revolution and the Tactics of the Russian Communists».

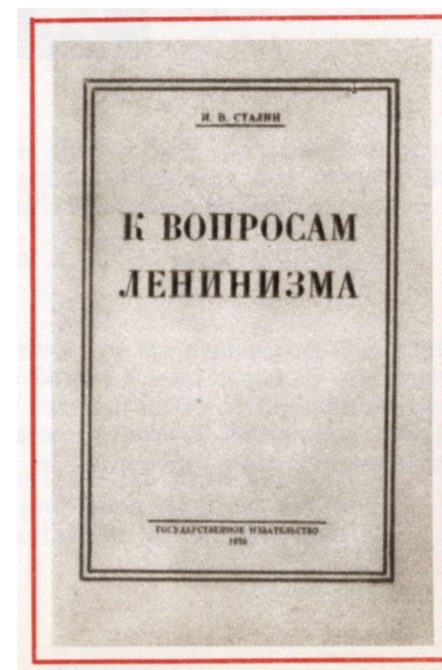
The work «The October Revolution and the Tactics of the Russian Communists» is a theoretical summary of the experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in which the Leninist theory on the triumph of socialism in one country is proved and further developed.



J. V. Stalin at the chief railway workshops in Tiflis. 1926.

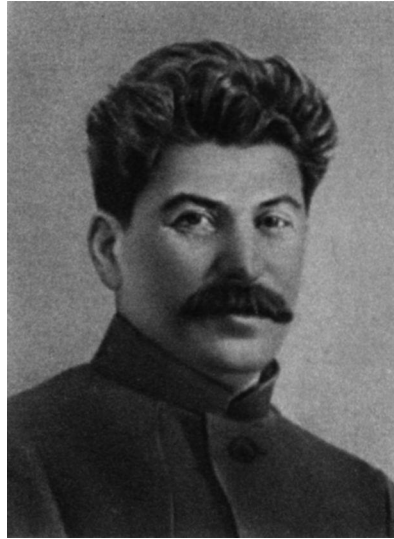
J. V. Stalin. «On the Problems of Leninism».

The brilliant work of J. V. Stalin «On the Problems of Leninism» is directed against the enemies of Bolshevism, against the Trotsky-Zinoviev band which, with Trotsky at the head, was trying to divide the Bolshevik Party, to shake its confidence in the triumph of socialism in the USSR and to create another party, a party for the restoration of capitalism, in order to replace in this way Leninism with Trotskyism.





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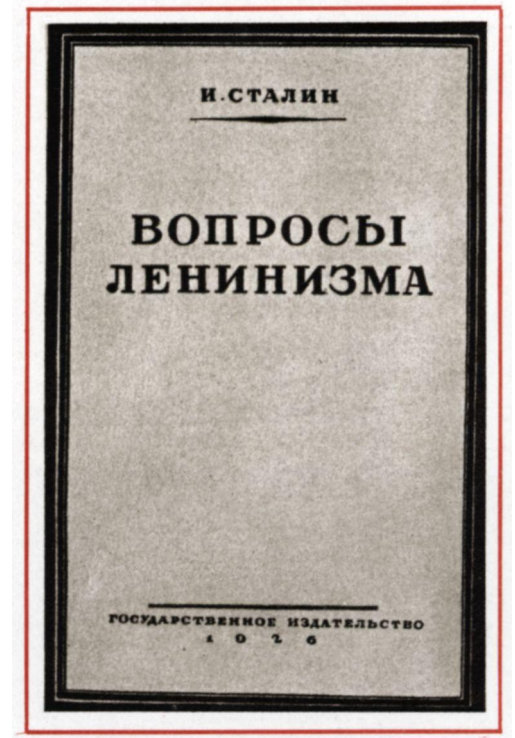
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1. J. V. Stalin 2. V. M. Molotov 3. M. I. Kalinin 4. M. V. Frunze 5. V. V. Kuibyshev
6. E. M. Yaroslavsky 7. F. E. Dzerzhinsky 8. L. M. Kaganovich 9. G. K. Orjonikidze
10. S. M. Kirov 11. A. A. Andrejev 12. A. A. Zhdanov 13. M. F. Shkiryatov.

After the death of V. I. Lenin, J. V. Stalin was at the head of the leading nucleus of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet state which united the Party according to Lenin's instructions and led the Soviet people on to the road of the industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture.



J. V. Stalin and S. M. Kirov, Leningrad. April 1926.



J. V. Stalin. «Problems of Leninism».

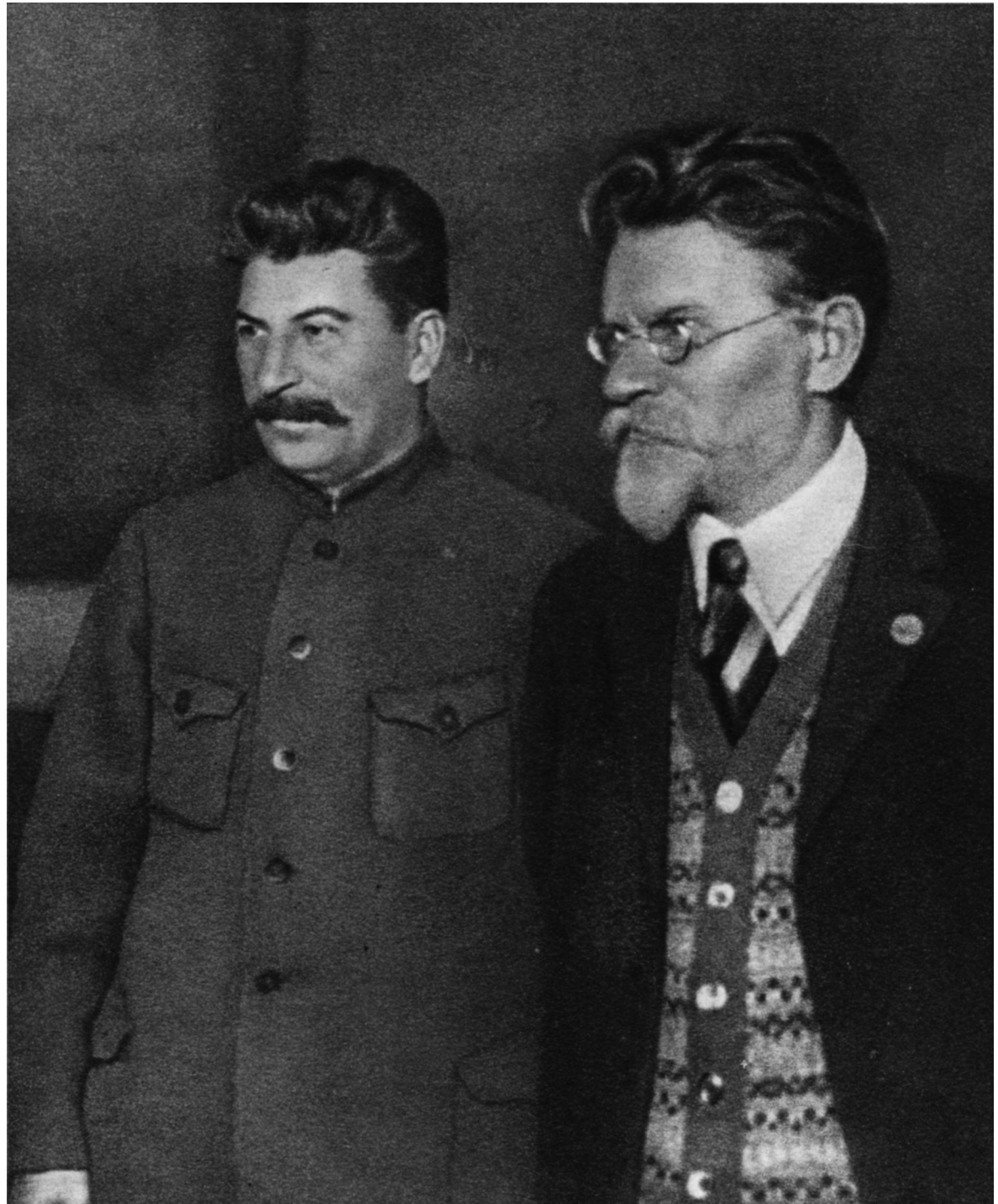
Leninism... grew and became strong in clashes with the opportunism of the Second International, the fight against which was and remains an essential preliminary condition for a successful fight against capitalism.

J. V. STALIN

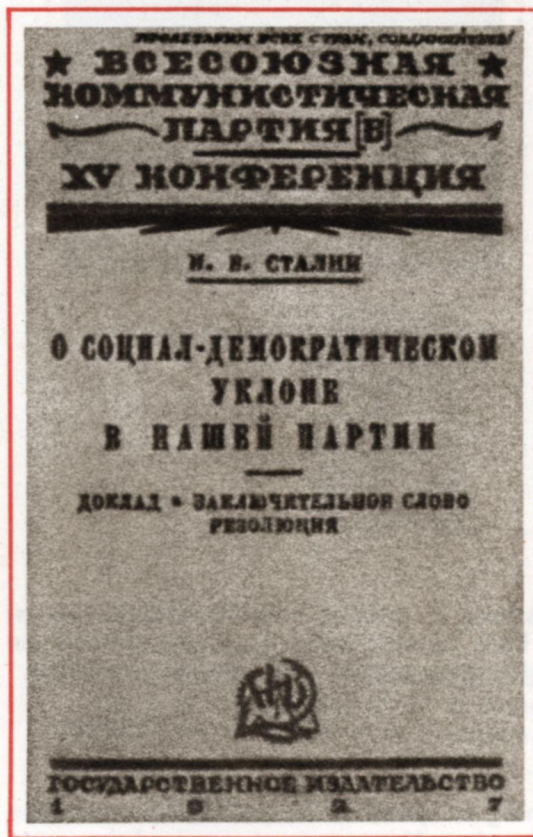
Formerly it was the accepted thing to speak of the proletarian revolution in one or another developed country... Now we must speak of the world proletarian revolution; for the separate national fronts of capital have become links in a single chain called the world front of imperialism, which must be opposed by a common front of the revolutionary movement in all countries.

J.V. STALIN

J. V. Stalin and M. I. Kalinin.



J. V. Stalin. «The Social-Democratic Deviation in Our Party».



In the report delivered at the Fifteenth All-Union Conference of the CPSU(B) on «The Social-Democratic Deviation in Our Party» in November 1926, J. V. Stalin defends the ideological and organizational unity of the Bolshevik Party and exposes the capitulating ideology and the undermining and factional activity of the Trotsky-Zinoviev bloc. The Conference unanimously adopted J. V. Stalin's theses that characterize the Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition bloc as a social-democratic deviation in the ranks of the Bolshevik Party as an auxiliary detachment of the Second International in the international worker's movement.

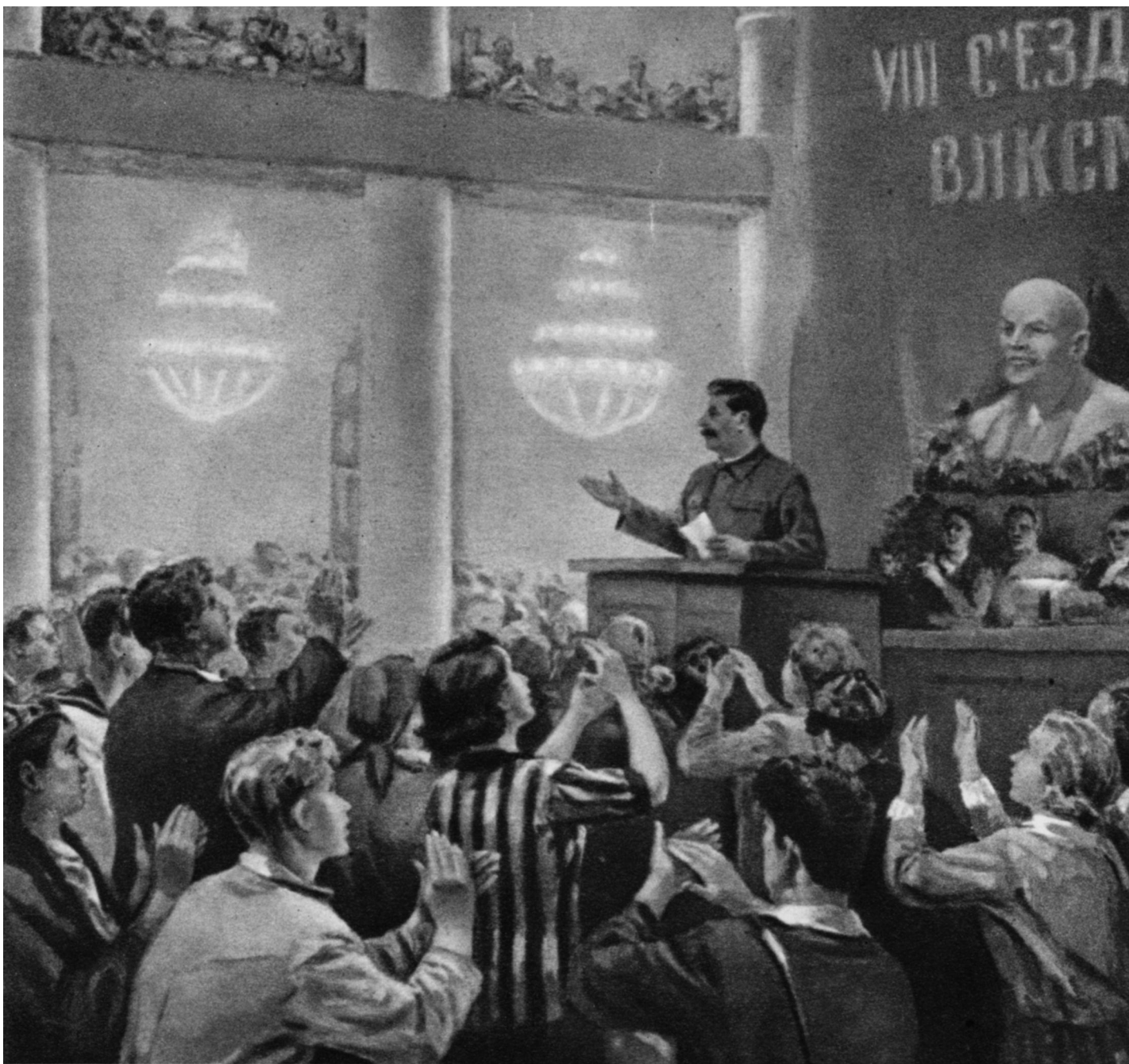


V. V. Kuibyshev, M. I. Kalinin, J. V. Stalin and G. K. Orjonikidze on the tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum on November 7, 1927.

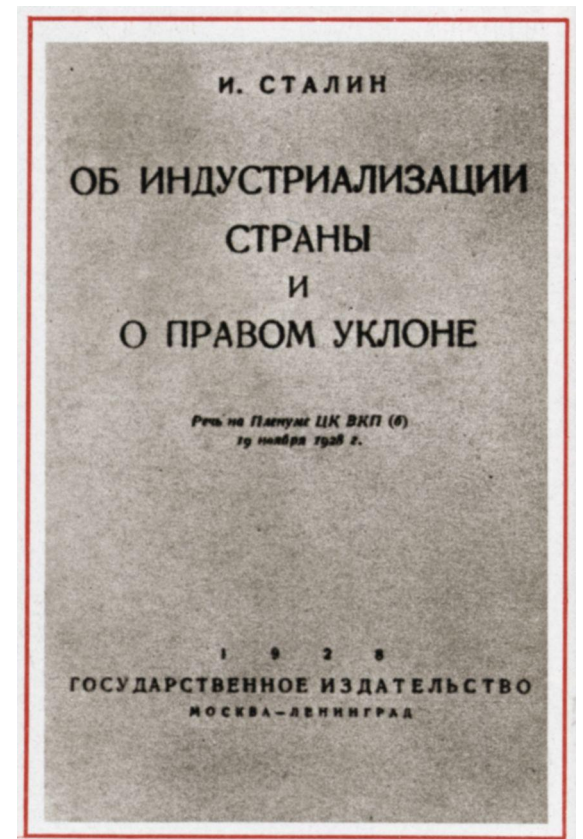
It is precisely for this reason that the victory of the October Revolution signifies a radical change in the history of mankind, a radical change in the historical destiny of world capitalism, a radical change in the liberation movement of the world proletariat, a radical change in the methods of struggle and the forms of organization, in the manner of life and traditions, in the culture and ideology of the exploited masses throughout the world...

The October Revolution was born and gained strength under the banner of Marxism, under the banner of the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat, under the banner of Leninism, which is Marxism of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions. Hence, it marks the victory of Marxism over reformism, the victory of Leninism over Social-Democratism, the victory of the Third International over the Second International.

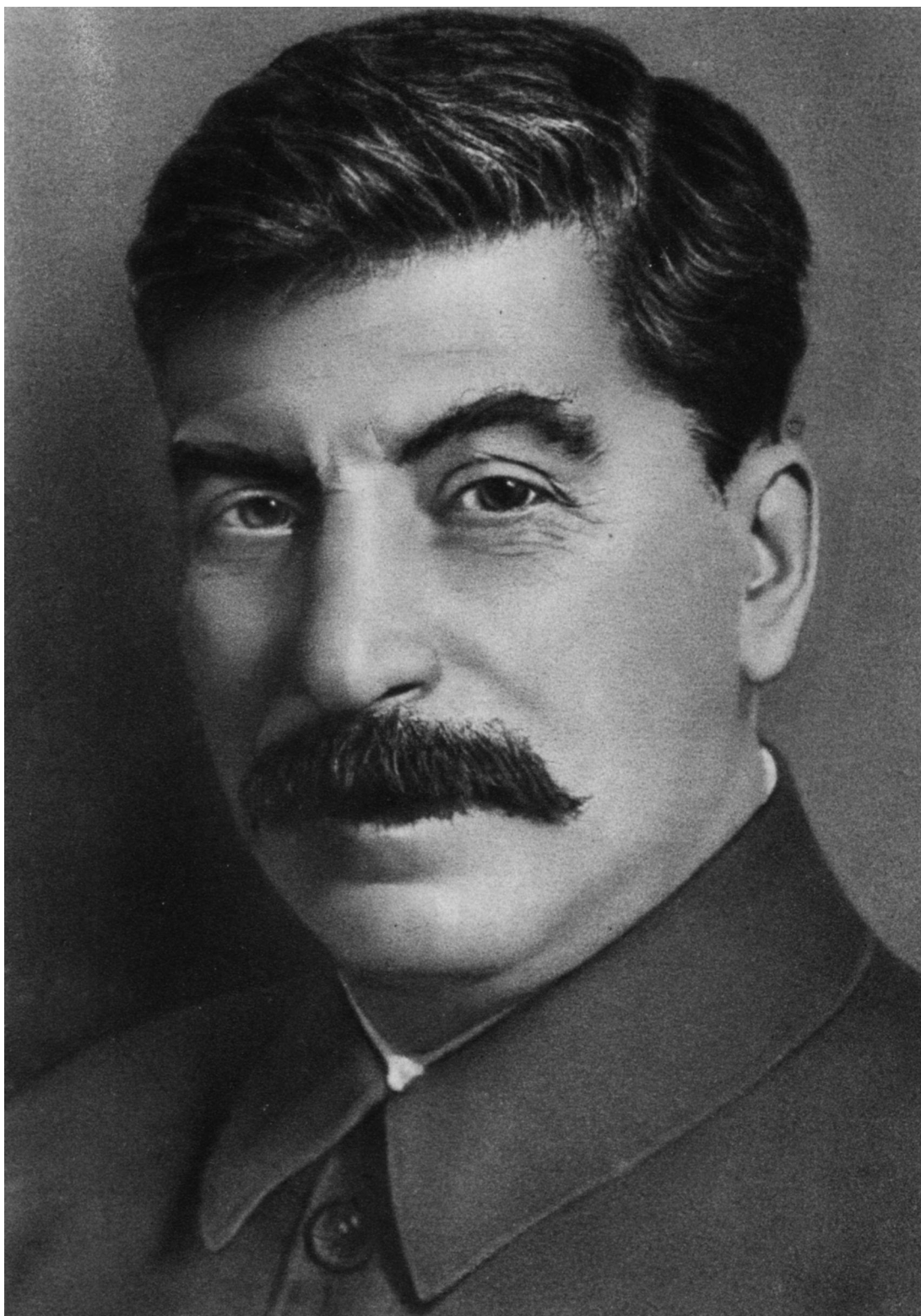
J. V. STALIN



J. V. Stalin. «Industrialization of the Country and the Right Deviation in the CPSU (B)».



Basing himself on the directives of Lenin, J. V. Stalin worked out the scientific principles for the socialist industrialization of the country. He proved that the essence of socialist industrialization lies in the development of heavy industry, and particularly in the machine building industry, as the material base of socialism which ensures the independence of the country from the capitalist world.



J. V. Stalin. December 21, 1929

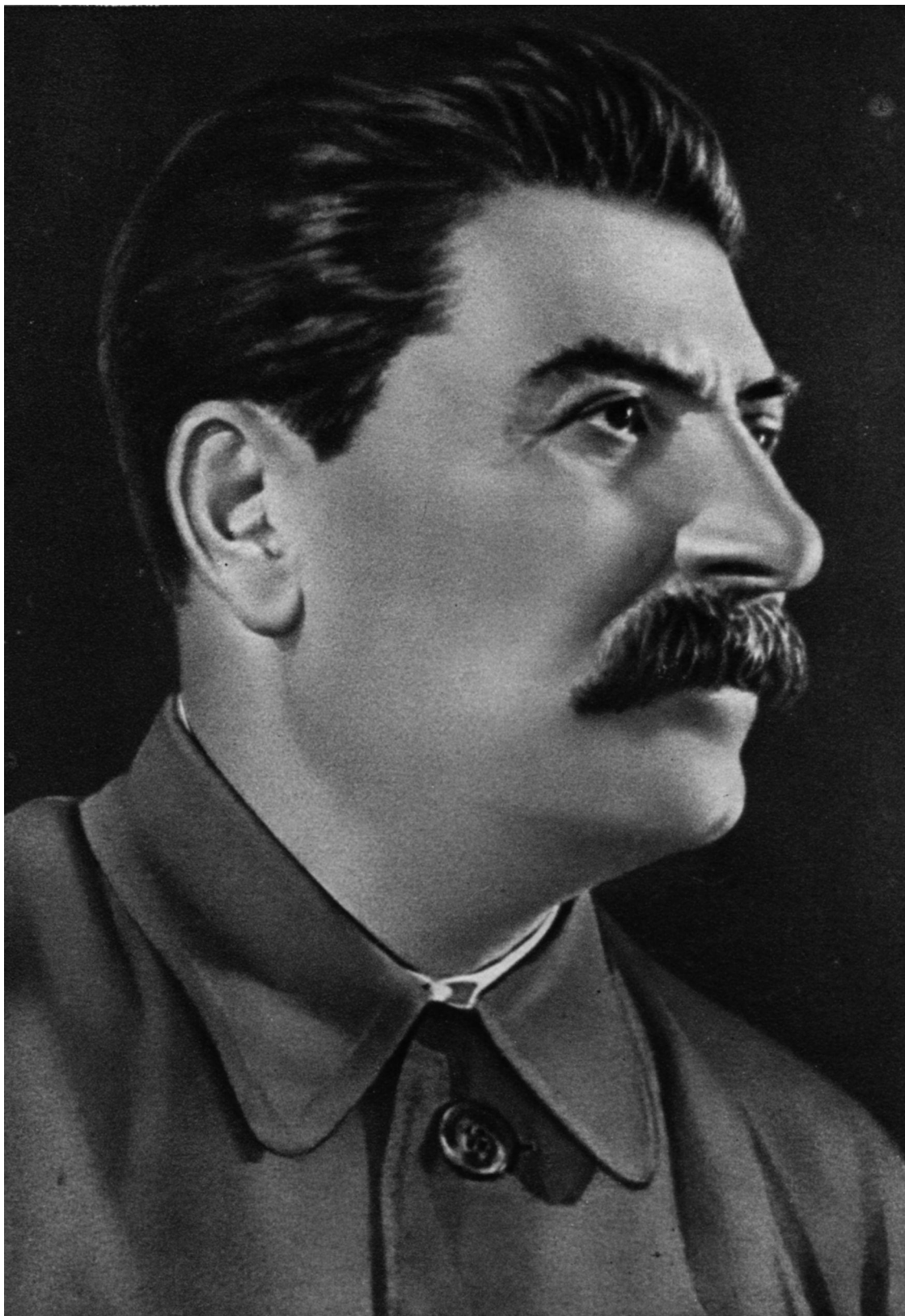


J. V. Stalin with his closest collaborators - G. K. Orjonikidze, V. V. Kuibyshev, M. I. Kalinin, L. M. Kaganovich, S. M. Kirov - on his 50th anniversary, December 21, 1929.

The dictatorship of the proletariat arises not on the basis of the bourgeois order, but in the process of the breaking up of this order, after the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, in the process of the expropriation of the landlords and capitalists, in the process of the socialisation of the principal instruments and means of production, in the process of violent proletarian revolution. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a revolutionary power based on the use of force against the bourgeoisie.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is not only violence; it is also leadership of the toiling masses of the non-proletarian classes, it is also the building of a socialist economy, which is a higher type of economy than capitalist economy, with a higher productivity of labour than capitalist economy.

J. V. STALIN



J. V. Stalin. 1930.

We have thus reached a position where we are laying the foundation of a new industry on the basis of our own accumulation. We have reached a position where we are erecting the majestic edifice of a new, socialist industry with our own resources. That is our principal achievement, comrades.

Of course, the basically correct policy of our Party has played a very great part in achieving these successes. But the policy of our Party would not be worth a farthing, were it not for the truly friendly support it receives from the vast masses of non-Party workers. Indeed, our Party is strong precisely because it has the support of the masses of non-Party workers.

J. V. STALIN



Dnyeprostroy. A general view of the dam. 1930.

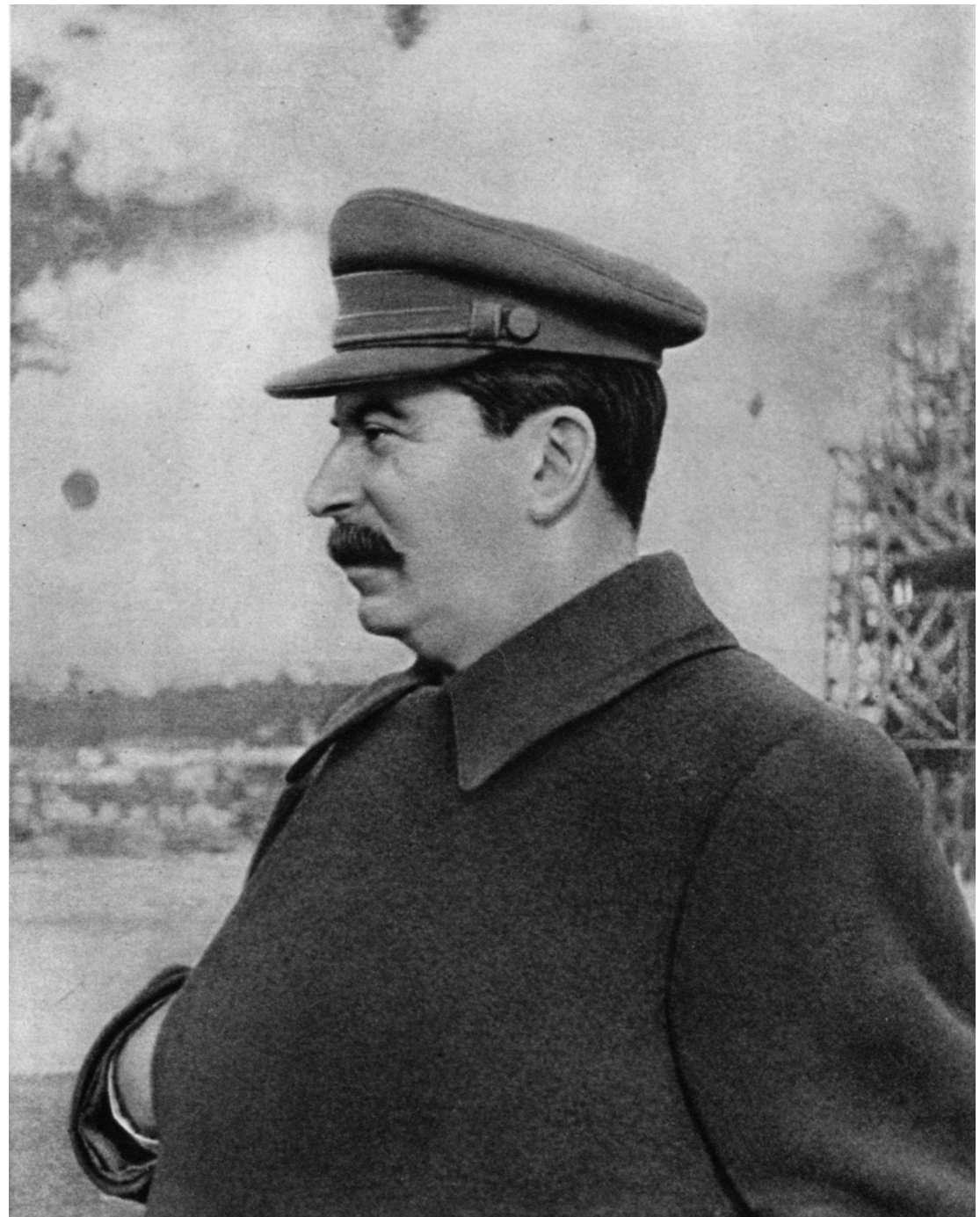
J. V. Stalin

The way out is to turn the small and scattered farms into large united farms based on cultivation of the land in common, to go over to collective cultivation of the land on the basis of a new and higher technique.

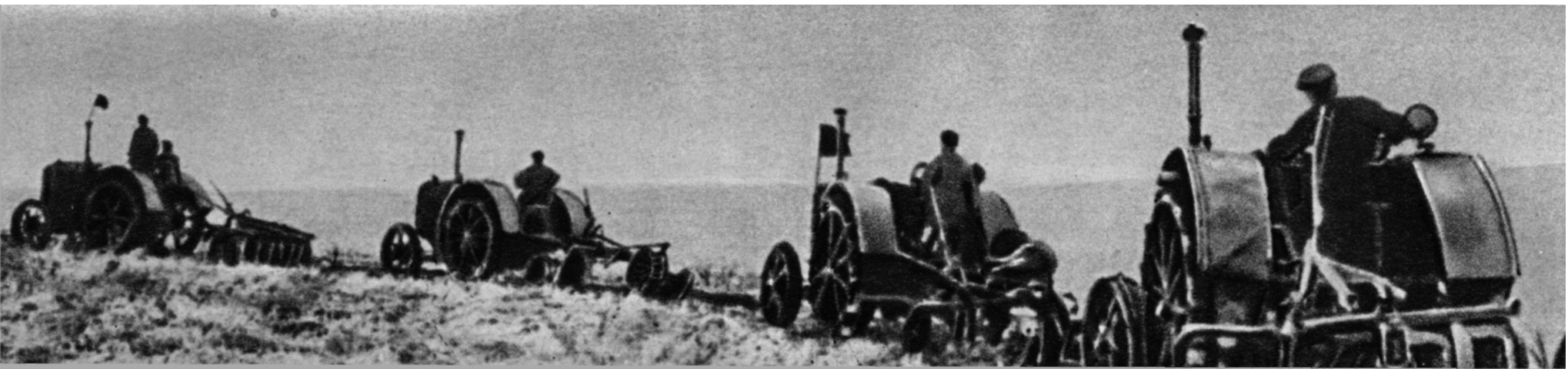
The way out is to unite the small and dwarf peasant farms gradually but surely, not by pressure, but by example and persuasion, into large farms based on common, co-operative, collective cultivation of the land with the use of agricultural machines and tractors and scientific methods of intensive agriculture.

There is no other way out.

J. V. STALIN

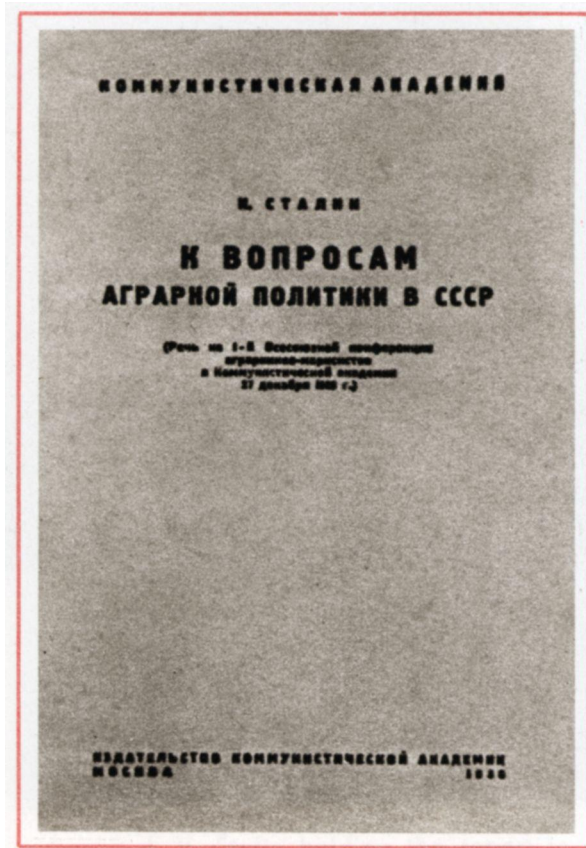


Mechanization of agriculture.



J. V. Stalin and S. M. Kirov on a journey along the canal that links the White Sea and the Baltic. 1933.

J. V. Stalin. «Problems of Agrarian Policy in the USSR». Speech delivered at the First Conference of the Marxist students of the agrarian question, December 27, 1929.



In his speech on «Problems of Agrarian Policy in the USSR» J. V. Stalin exposes the bourgeois and opportunist rightist theories, the theory of «equilibrium», the theory of «spontaneity» in socialist construction, the theory of the «stability» of small-peasant farming and shows the superiority of the big collective farm in agriculture. J. V. Stalin defines the type of the collective farms as a form of socialist economy and argues the turn taken from the policy of restricting and eliminating capitalist elements in the countryside to the policy of eliminating the kulaks as a class on the basis of complete collectivization.



The parade of the Red Army in Red Square, Moscow.



J. V. Stalin. 1933.

The task is to increase the defensive capacity of our country, to expand our national economy, to improve our industry — both war and non-war — to enhance the vigilance of the workers, peasants and Red Army men of our country, steeling them in the determination to defend the socialist motherland and putting an end to the slackness which, unfortunately, is as yet far from having been eliminated.

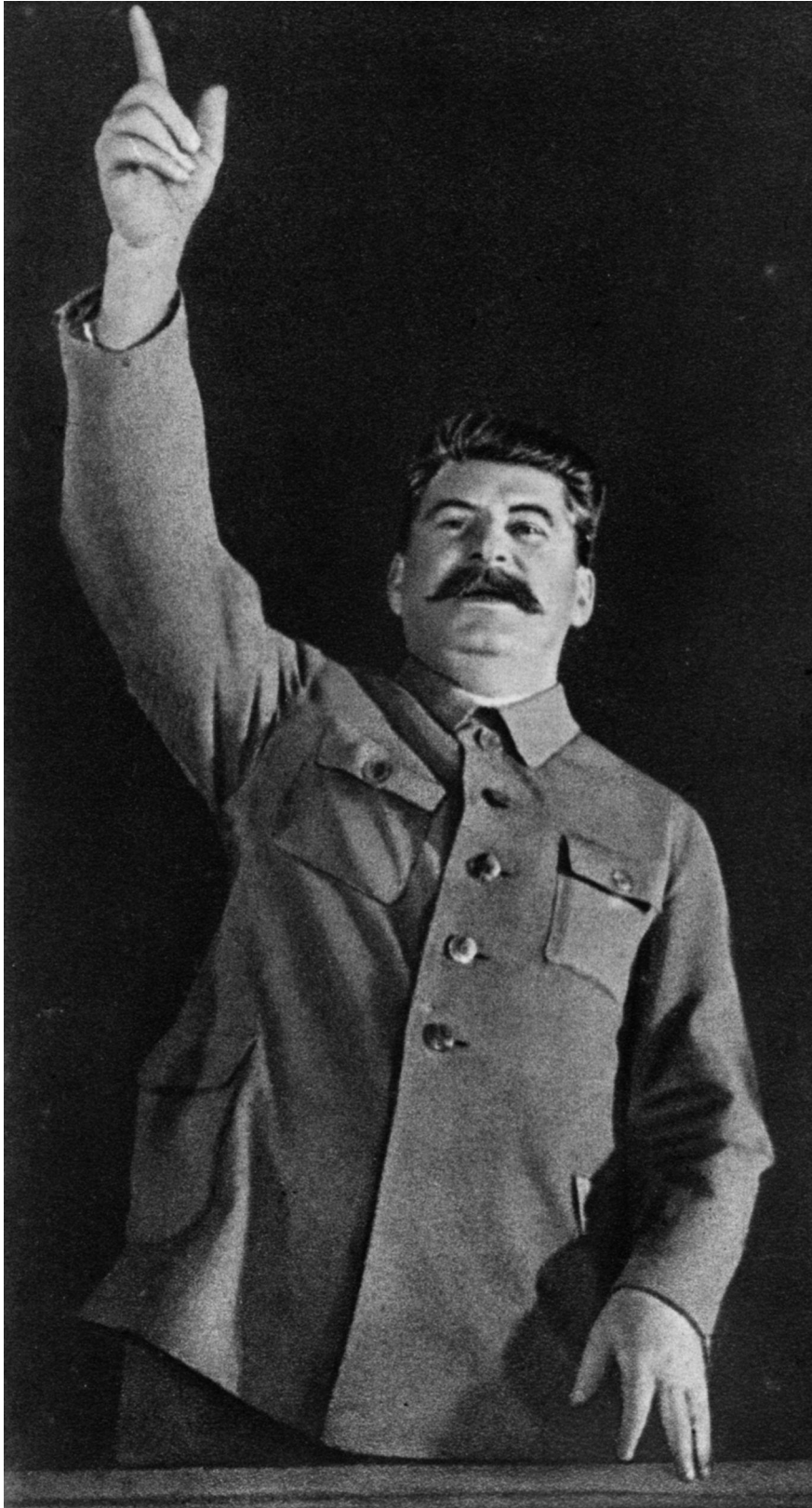
J. V. STALIN



J. V. Stalin holding the report to the Seventeenth Congress of CPSU(B), which has gone down in history as «The Congress of Victors».

To create the economic basis of socialism means welding agriculture and socialist industry into one integral economy, subordinating agriculture to the leadership of socialist industry, regulating relations between town and country on the basis of an exchange of the products of agriculture and industry, closing and eliminating all the channels which facilitate the birth of classes and, above all, of capital, and, in the long run, establishing such conditions of production and distribution as will lead directly and immediately to the abolition of classes.

J. V. STALIN



J. V. Stalin. 1935.

Encircled as it is by capitalism, the land of the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot remain economically independent if it does not itself produce instruments and means of production in its own country, if it remains stuck at a level of development where it has to keep its national economy tethered to the capitalistically developed countries, which produce and export instruments and means of production. To get stuck at that level would be to put ourselves in subjection to world capital.

J. V. STALIN

Women toilers — working women and peasant women — are a vast reserve of the working class. This reserve constitutes a good half of the population... Consequently, the first task of the proletariat, and of its advanced detachment — the Communist Party, is to wage a resolute struggle to free women, working women and peasant women, from the influence of the bourgeoisie, to enlighten them politically and to organize them under the banner of the proletariat.

J. V. STALIN





The Young Communist Leaguer must remember that ensuring the Party's leadership is the chief and most important thing in the entire work of the Young Communist League. The Young Communist Leaguer must remember that without that leadership the Young Communist League will be unable to fulfil its main task, namely, that of educating the young workers and peasants in the spirit of the proletarian dictatorship and of communism.

J. V. STALIN

J. V. Stalin among young pioneers.



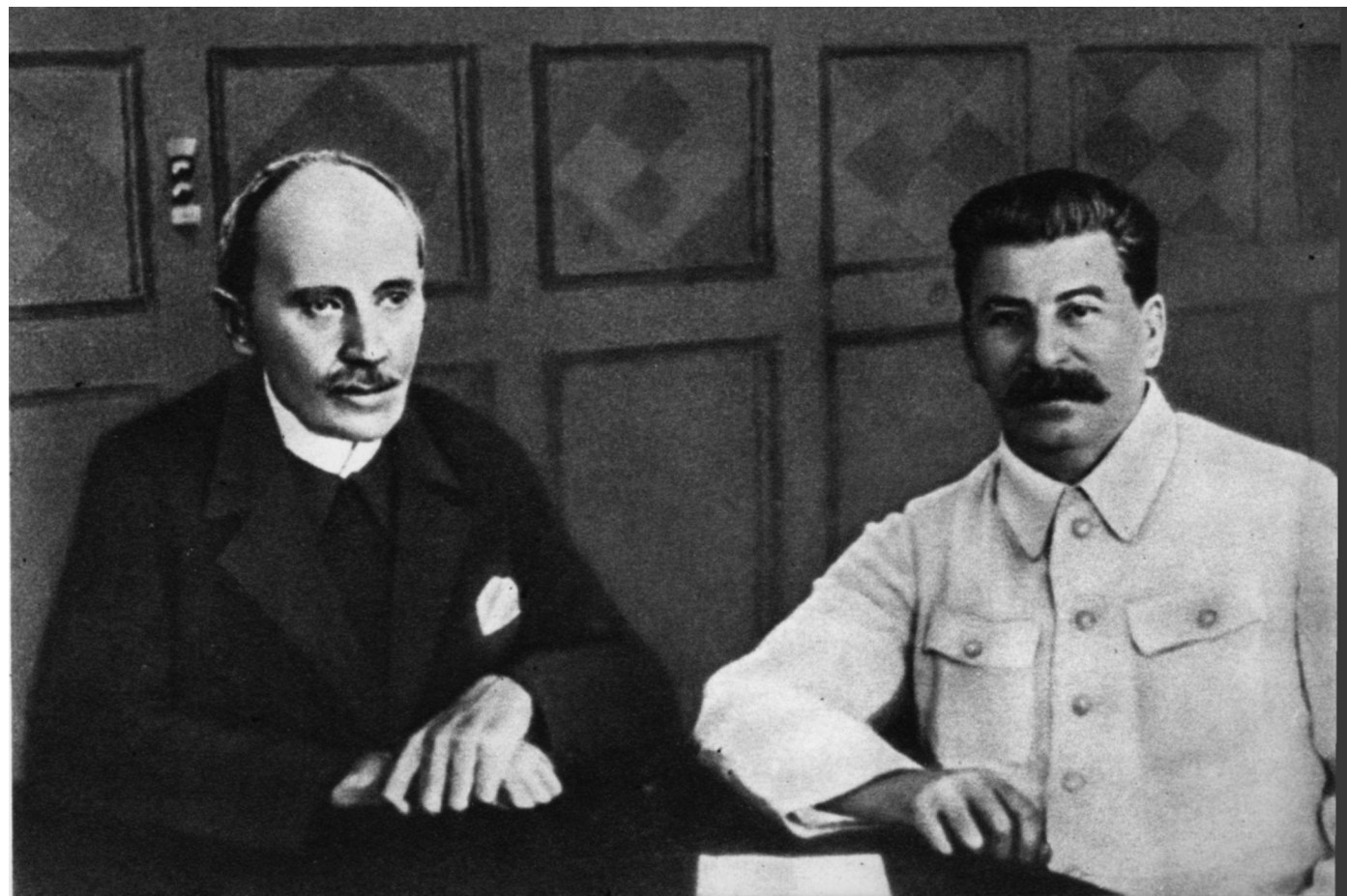
J. V. Stalin among the Young Communist Leaguers.

J. V. Stalin and A. M. Gorky.



We are building proletarian culture... Proletarian in content, national in form — such is the universal culture towards which socialism is proceeding. Proletarian culture does not abolish national culture, it gives it content. On the other hand, national culture does not abolish proletarian culture, it gives it form.

J. V. STALIN



J. V. Stalin with the French writer Romain Rolland on June 28, 1935.

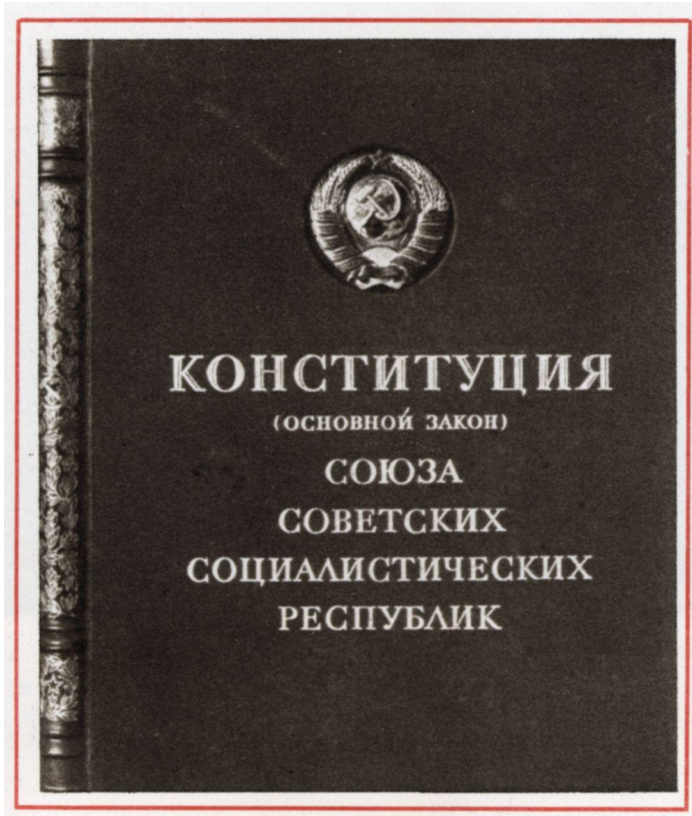


J. V. Stalin at the Second Congress of shock kolkhoziens.

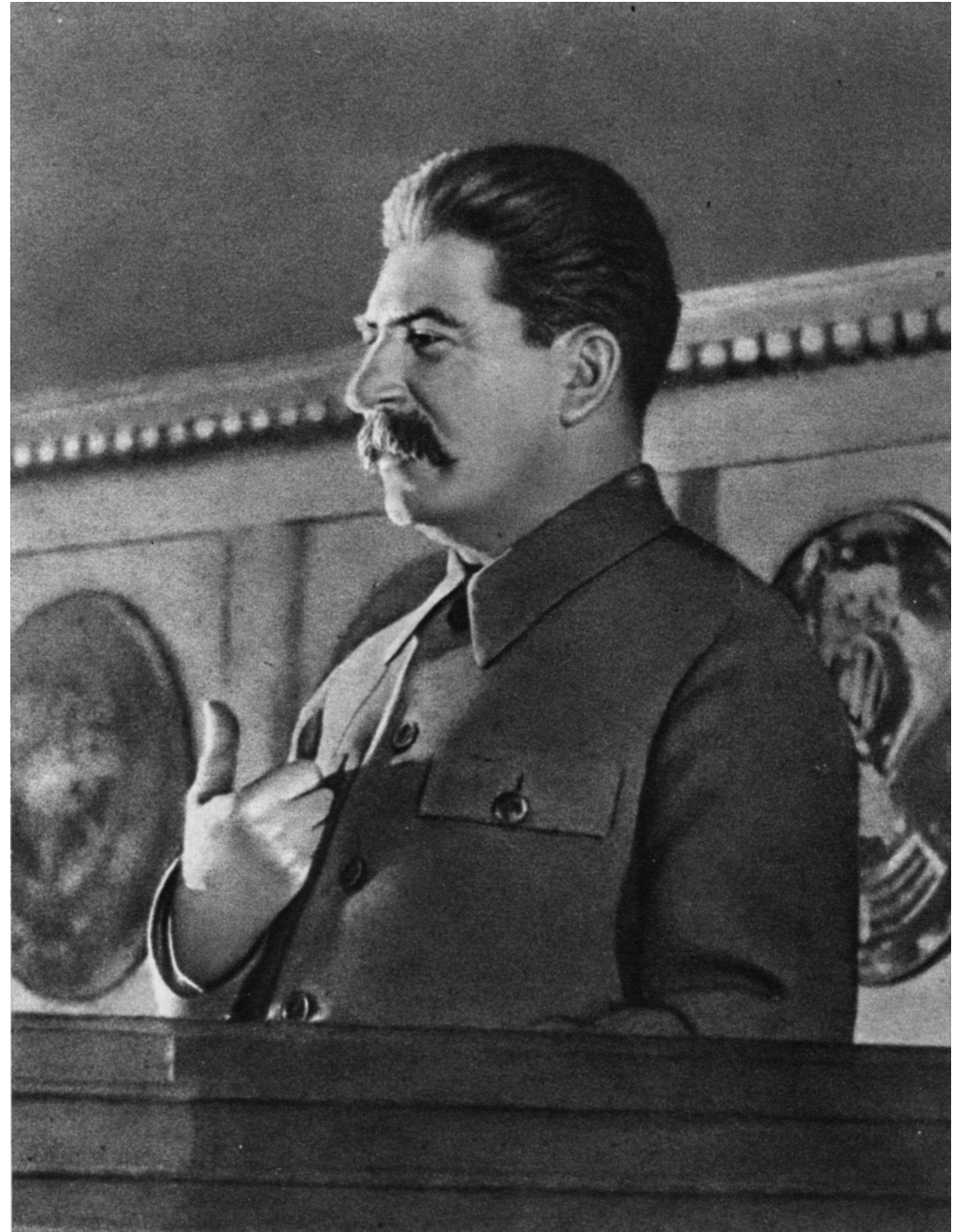


J. V. Stalin greets the famous Soviet pilot P. V. Chkalov.

J. V. Stalin delivering the report «On the Draft Constitution of the USSR» at the extraordinary Eighth All-Union Congress of Soviets of the USSR, November 25, 1936.



The Constitution of the USSR.



For it, there exists no division of citizens into active and passive ones; for it, all citizens are active. It does not recognize any difference in rights as between men and women, «residents» and «non-residents», propertied and propertyless, educated and uneducated. For it, all citizens have equal rights. It is not property status, not national origin, not sex, nor office, but personal ability and personal labour, that determines the position of every citizen in society.

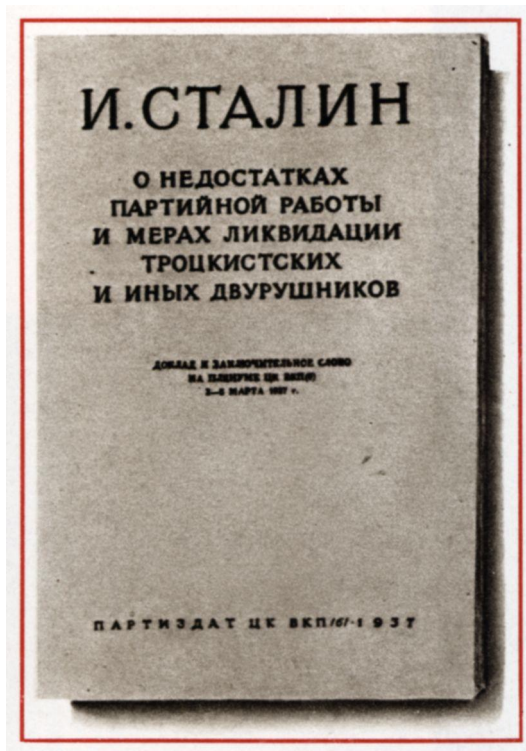
J. V. STALIN



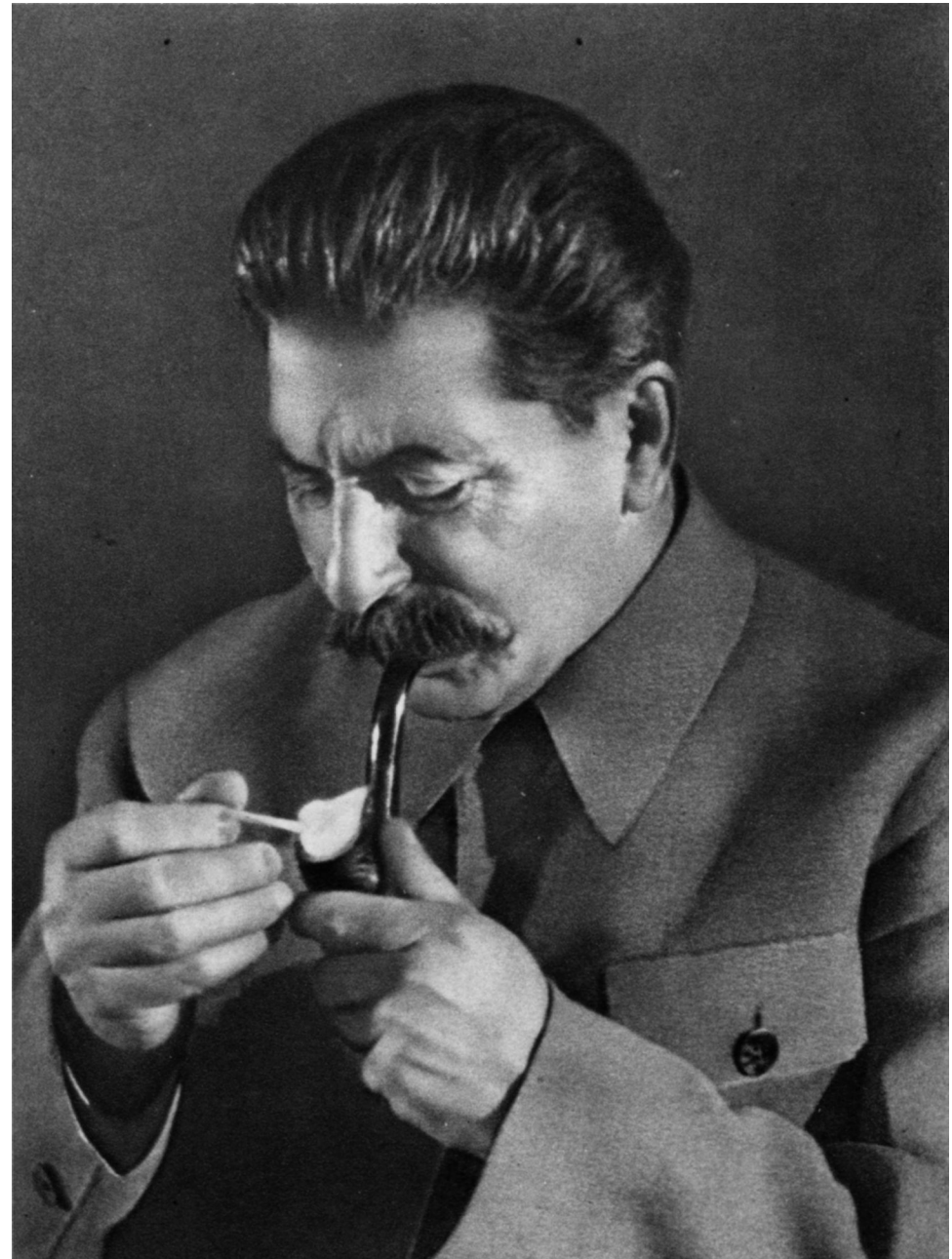
You speak of your «devotion», to me. Perhaps it was just a chance phrase. Perhaps... But if the phrase was not accidental I would advise you to discard the «principle» of devotion to persons. It is not the Bolshevik way. Be devoted to the working class, its Party, its state. That is a fine and useful thing. But do not confuse it with devotion to persons, this vain and useless bauble of weak-minded intellectuals.

J. V. STALIN

(From a letter to comrade Shatunovsky. August 1930.)

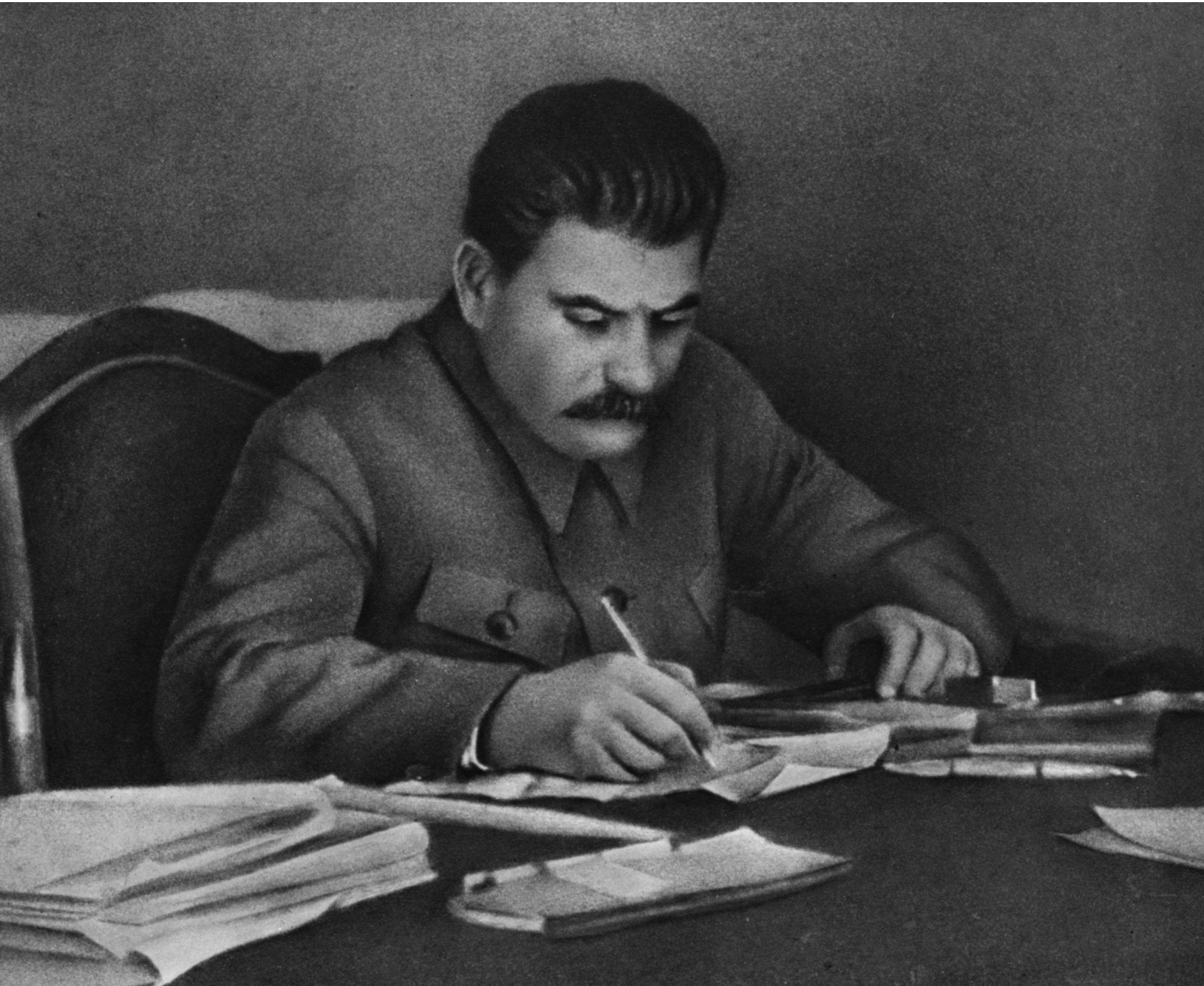


J. V. Stalin. «On the Shortcomings in the Work of the Party and the Measures for the Liquidation of the Trotskyite Elements and Other Two-faced Elements».



J. V. Stalin. 1936.

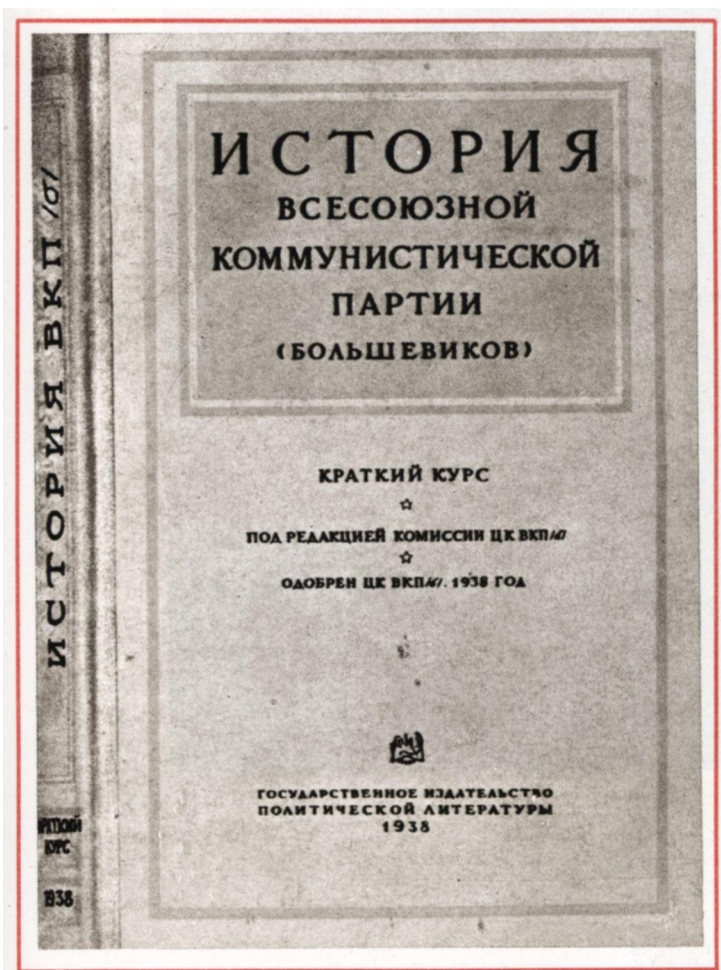
In the report «On the Shortcomings in the Work of the Party» held at the plenum of the CC of CPSU(B) on March 1937, Stalin laid down a clear programme to strengthen the organs of the Party and Soviets, a programme of measures to raise political vigilance, he came out with the slogan, «Assimilate Bolshevism!» Stalin armed the Party in order to fight against the enemies of the people, taught it to tear down their masks.



J. V. Stalin in his study.

One of the essential tasks confronting the Party in the epoch of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to re-educate the older generations and to educate the new generations in the spirit of the proletarian dictatorship and socialism.

J. V. STALIN



«The History of the Communist Party (B) of the Soviet Union. A short course.»



Publications of J. V. Stalin's book «The History of the Communist Party (B) of the Soviet Union. A Short Course.», in the languages of the peoples of the USSR and in foreign languages.

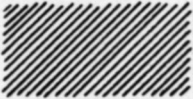
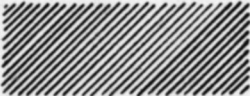
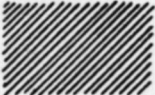


J. V. Stalin and A. A. Zhdanov.

The flowering of cultures that are national in form and socialist in content under the dictatorship of the proletariat in one country for the purpose of merging them into one common socialist (both in form and content) culture, with one common language, when the proletariat is victorious all over the world and when socialism becomes the way of life - it is just this that constitutes the dialects of the Leninist presentation of the question of national culture.

J. V. STALIN

The successes achieved in the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party with J. V. Stalin at the head, who for 30 years on end organized and led the struggle for the implementation of the brilliant Leninist plan for the socialist construction and the defence of the dictatorship of the proletariat, are a brilliant example of the strength and vitality of the illuminating and immortal teachings of triumphant Marxism-Leninism.

most important items of production	production in 1913	production in 1940
 pig iron	 4.220.000 ton	 15.000.000 ton
 steel	 4.230.000 ton	 18.300.000 ton
 coal	 29.000.000 ton	 166.000.000 ton
 oil	 9.000.000 ton	 31.000.000 ton
 cereals for the market	 21.600.000 ton	 38.300.000 ton
 cotton	 740.000 ton	 2.700.000 ton

The economic base of the Soviet Union prior to the Second World War as compared with the economic base of old Russia prior to the First World War.
(Based on data from J. V. Stalin's speech at the pre-electoral meeting of February 1946).



J. V. Stalin. 1941.

On June 22, 1941 Hitler's imperialist Germany brutally violated the non-aggression pact and carried out its perfidious attack against the Soviet Union.

The war was a turning-point in the development of the Soviet Union. The period of peaceful construction was over. The period of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the German invaders began.



Speech of J. V. Stalin on July 3, 1941.

In the great battles of the Patriotic War against the German invasion, the Red Army saved the peoples of the Soviet Union from the German fascist bondage, defended the freedom and independence of our Homeland and helped the peoples of Europe overthrow the German yoke.

J. V. STALIN

Together with the Red Army thousands upon thousands of workers, kolkhozians and intellectuals are rising on their feet to fight the aggressor. The working people of Moscow and Leningrad have long started setting up the many-thousands strong people's militia to help the Red Army. In every city threatened with invasion by the enemy, we must create this people's militia, we must rouse all the working people to the defence of our freedom, our honour, our Homeland at the cost of our life — in our Patriotic War against German fascism.

J. V. STALIN





Infantry units starting for the front. 1941.
Ours is a just cause. The enemy will be routed. Victory will be ours.

A tank unit heading for the front. June 22, 1941.



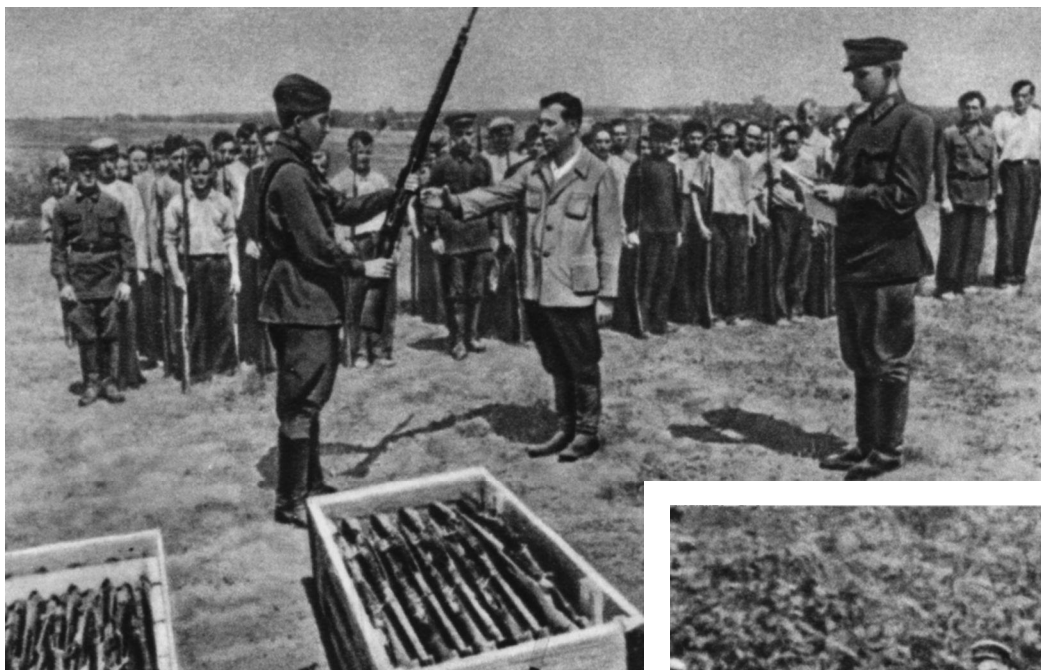
In the days of the Patriotic War the Party has come out before us as the inspirer and organizer of the war of the whole people against the fascist invaders. The organizational work of the Party united them into one and directed all the efforts of the Soviet people towards the common aim, putting all our forces and means in the struggle for the destruction of the enemy.

J. V. STALIN

J. V. Stalin. 1941.



On July 19, 1941 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR appointed J. V. Stalin People's Commissar for the Defence of the USSR. Comrade Stalin worked intensively for the strengthening of the Soviet armed forces: under his command the Red Army carried out the tactics of active defence which had the aim of wearing out the opponent, of wiping out the maximum of its manpower and hardware, and of preparing the conditions for switching over to the offensive.



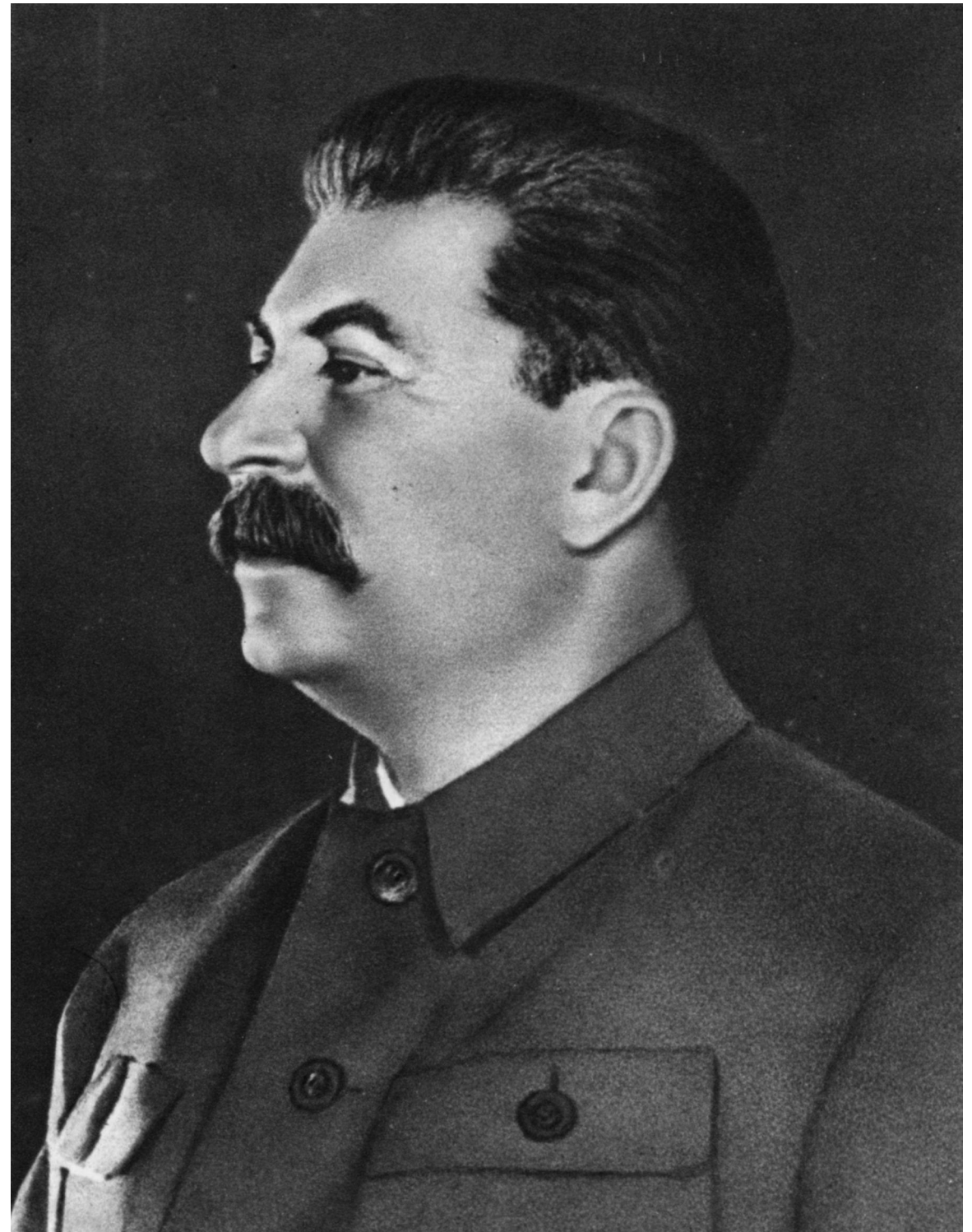
The distribution of weapons to the combatants of people's militia. 1941.



The pledge of the partisans. August 1941.

In our war, we do not and could not have such aims as the imposition of our will or our regime on the Slav and other enslaved peoples of Europe who are expecting help from us. Our aim is to assist these peoples in their liberation war against the Hitlerite tyranny and then to leave them completely free to govern their country as they like.

J. V. STALIN



J. V. Stalin



J. V. Stalin holding a speech on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.



J. V. Stalin speaking at the parade of the Red Army in Red Square, Moscow, on November 7, 1941.



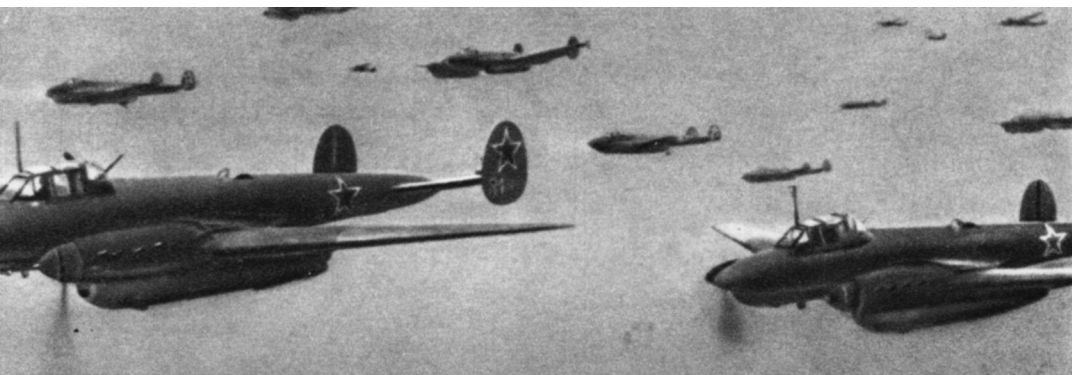
The parade of the Red Army troops in Red Square, Moscow, on November 7, 1941.



Offensive fighting in the vicinity of Moscow. Fighters of the Red Army capturing a town. December 1941.



Leningrad. The anti-aircraft artillery beats down the attack of the German fascist air force. 1941.



The air force and artillery of the Red Army attacking the German fascist hordes.



J. V. Stalin on the Moscow Front. 1941.

Stalingrad. Fighters of the Red Army repulse the attack of the German fascist troops. October 1942.



The Battle of Stalingrad ended with the encirclement of a German army of 300.000 and with its complete routing; nearly one third of the encircled troops were taken prisoners. In order to form a picture of the proportions of this bloody battle of no precedent in history, it must be said that 147.200 German officers and soldiers, and 46.700 Soviet officers and soldiers were buried in the plains of Stalingrad. Stalingrad marked the decline of the German fascist army. After this bloody battle, as is known, the Germans did not recover themselves any more.

J. V. STALIN

After the defeat of the nazi army, the red flag is raised in heroic Stalingrad.





Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, M. I. Kalinin confers J. V. Stalin the Orders of Victory and Red Banner. November 5, 1944.

Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on awarding the Marshal of the Soviet Union, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the Order of Victory. For outstanding merits in organizing and carrying out the offensive operations of the Red Army that brought about the most serious defeat of the German army and the radical change of the situation on the war front against German fascist occupiers to the advantage of the Red Army. Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, Marshal of the Soviet Union, is awarded the Order of Victory.

The Kremlin, Moscow, July 29, 1944.



The fall of Berlin, the hoisting of the flag over the Reichstag.

Comrades! Compatriots!

The great day of victory over Germany has come. Fascist Germany, forced to its knees by the Red Army and the troops of our allies acknowledged defeat and declared its unconditional surrender...

Now we can declare with legitimate right that the historic day of the final destruction of Germany, the day of the great victory of our people over German imperialism, has come.

The great sacrifices we have made in the name of the freedom and independence of our Homeland, the indescribable privations and sufferings that our people have gone through during the war, the great work done in the rear and on the front in the name of the Homeland, were not in vain, they were crowned with complete victory over the enemy.

Comrades! The Great Patriotic War is crowned with our complete victory. War in Europe is over. The period of peaceful development has begun. Congratulations on the victory, dear compatriots...!

From the call of J.V.Stalin addressed to the Soviet people on May 9, 1945.

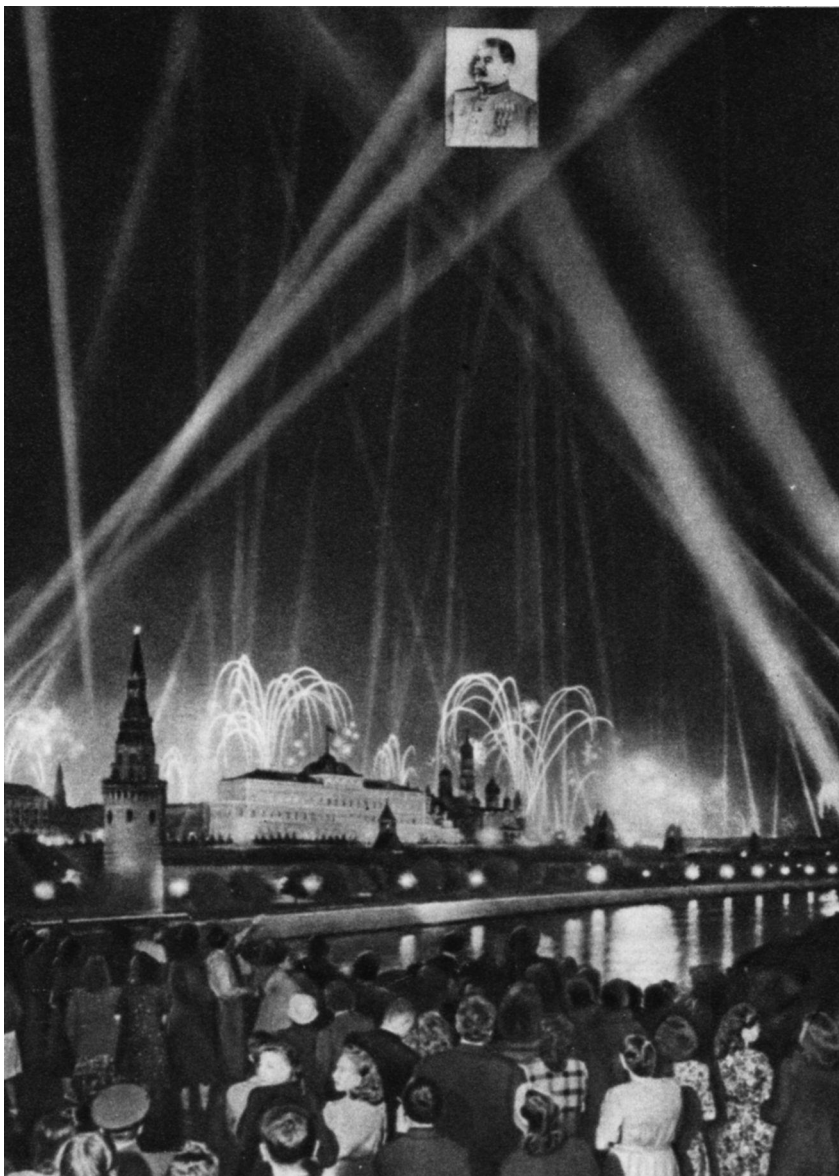
J.V.STALIN



Generalissimo Stalin on the tribune of Lenin Mausoleum at the Victory Parade in Red Square, Moscow, on June 24, 1945.



The Victory Parade in Red Square.



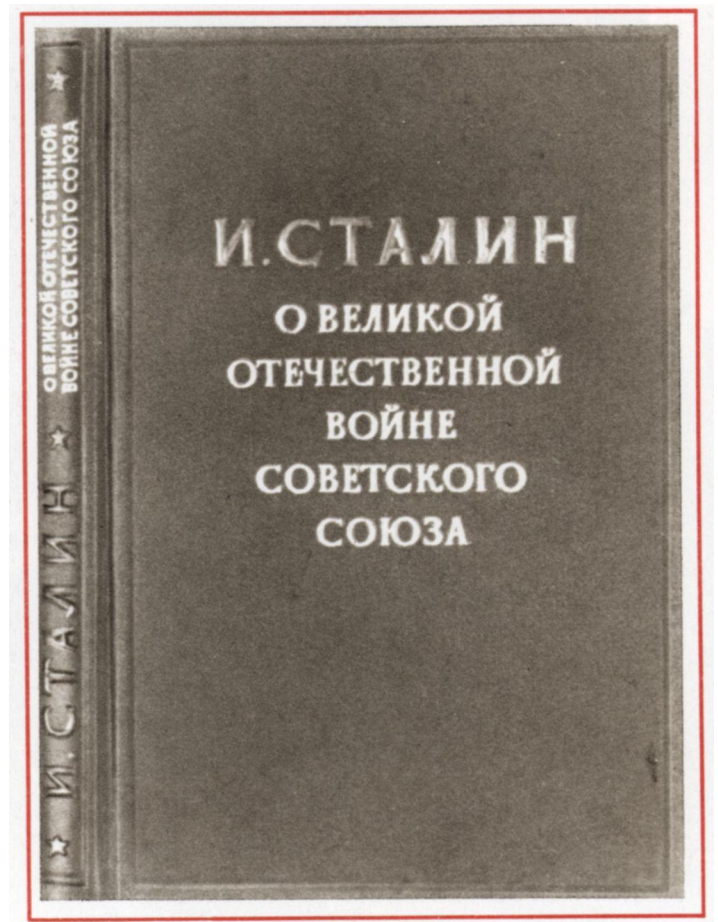
Celebrations of the victory over fascism, Moscow, June 24, 1945.

The end of the German fascist army.





J. V. Stalin. «On the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union».



The Great Patriotic War showed the great moral and material force of a people who under the leadership of their party, have taken power in their country and are building socialist society.

After the end of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, with J. V. Stalin at the head, concentrated all their forces on the work for the reconstruction and further development of the national economy, for the complete construction of socialism.

Demonstration of the working people in Red Square on May 1, 1946.





J. V. Stalin

J. V. Stalin voting. 1950.

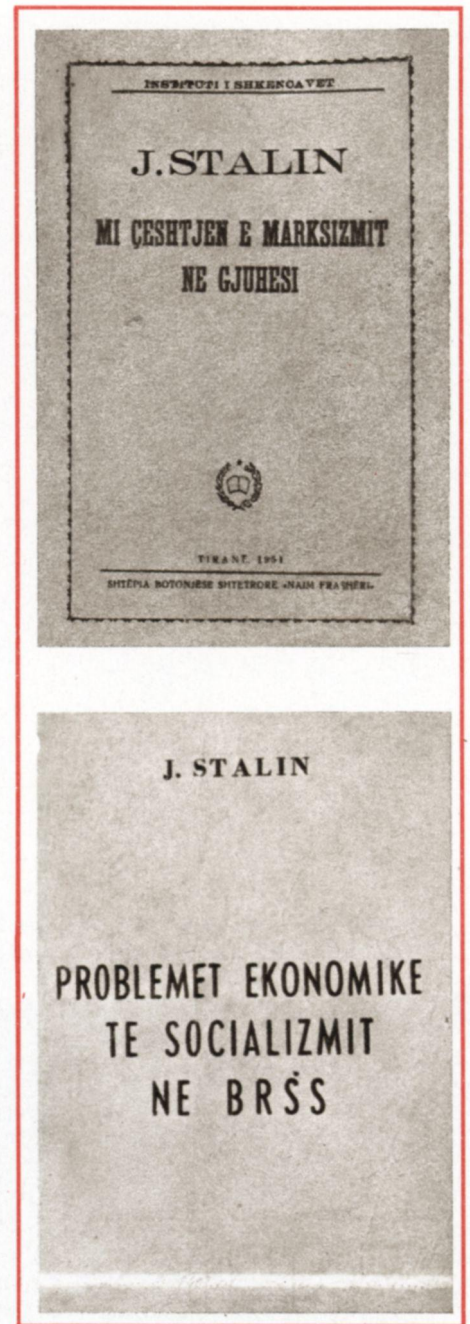


The workers and employees of the Moscow electric plant propose J. V. Stalin as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.





J. V. Stalin



The theoretical works of J. V. Stalin occupy an important place in the treasury of Marxism-Leninism, they rank J. V. Stalin among the most outstanding Marxist theoreticians.



The strength of our revolution lies in the fact that there is no division between our old and new generations of revolutionaries. We owe our victories to the fact that the old guard and the young guard march shoulder to shoulder in a united front, in a single column, against our enemies, internal as well as external.

J. V. STALIN

J. V. Stalin continuously taught «that the Party must closely heed the voice of the masses; that it must pay careful attention to the revolutionary instinct of the masses; that it must study the practice of the struggle of the masses and on this basis test the correctness of its own policy; that consequently it must not only teach the masses, but also learn from them».



J. V. Stalin speaking at the Nineteenth Congress of the CPSU.

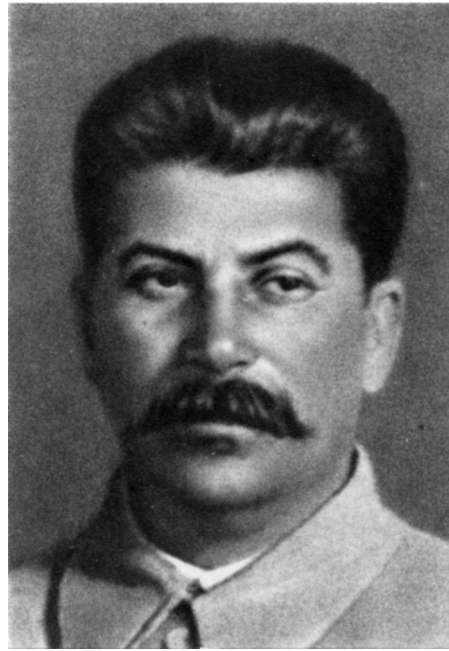
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... Stalin is an outstanding revolutionary and Marxist who has great merits in the defence and development of the Marxist-Leninist theory, the triumph of socialism in the Soviet Union, the brilliant victory of the Soviet peoples over the Hitlerite aggressors, the development of the international communist movement.

ENVER HOXHA



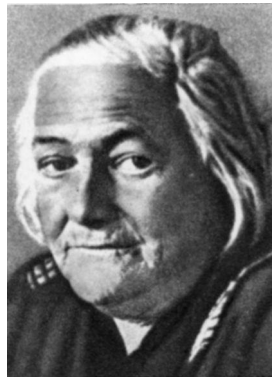
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1. E. Thaelmann 2. J. Stalin 3. V. Koralov 4. C. Zetkin 5. S. Katajamo

THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDIU OF THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE COMINTERN,

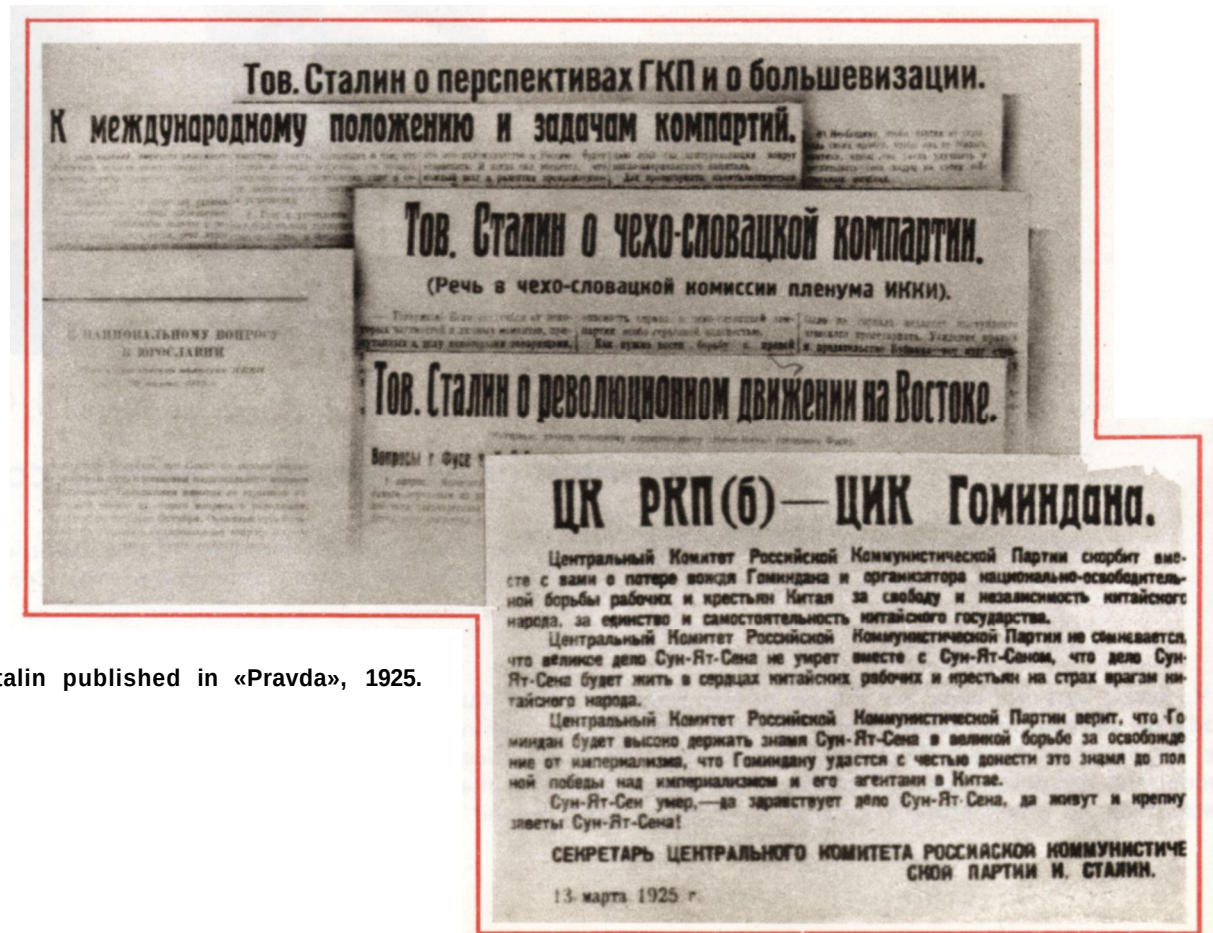
held in Moscow in June-July, 1924... J. V. Stalin was elected member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Comintern at the plenum of the Executive Committee of this Congress.

J. V. Stalin was not only the leader of the Bolshevik Communist Party of the SU, but at the same time an outstanding leader of international communism. He made an outstanding contribution in the activity of the Comintern and the Informbureau. To Stalin goes the credit of discovering and exposing the betrayal of the Yugoslav revisionist leadership, which was the first variant of modern revisionism in power and which had taken upon itself to split the international communist movement and to sabotage the revolution and the liberation movement of the peoples. Contrary to the attempts of the Soviet, Chinese and other revisionists, to rehabilitate Yugoslav revisionism, time proved conclusively the correctness of Stalin's assessment of Titoism as a spy agency of imperialism.



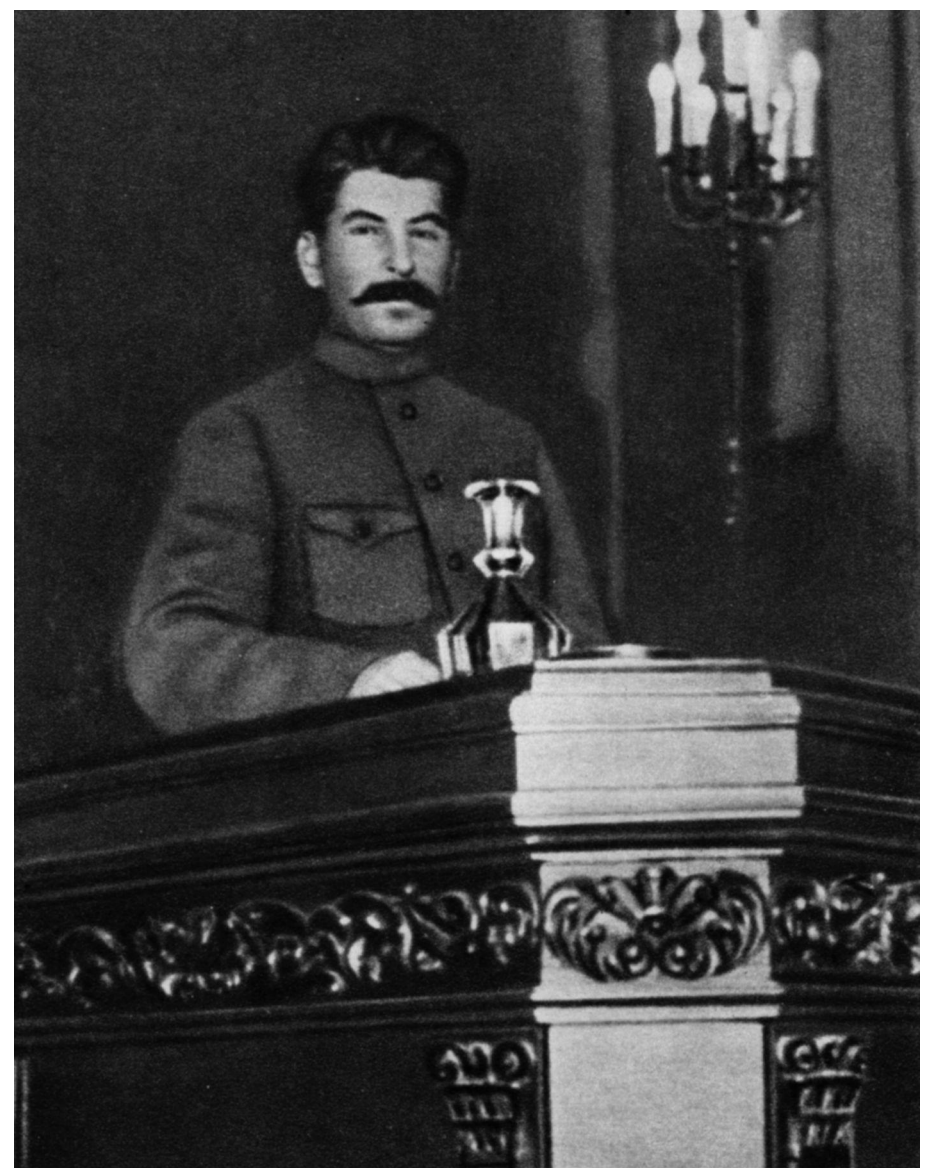
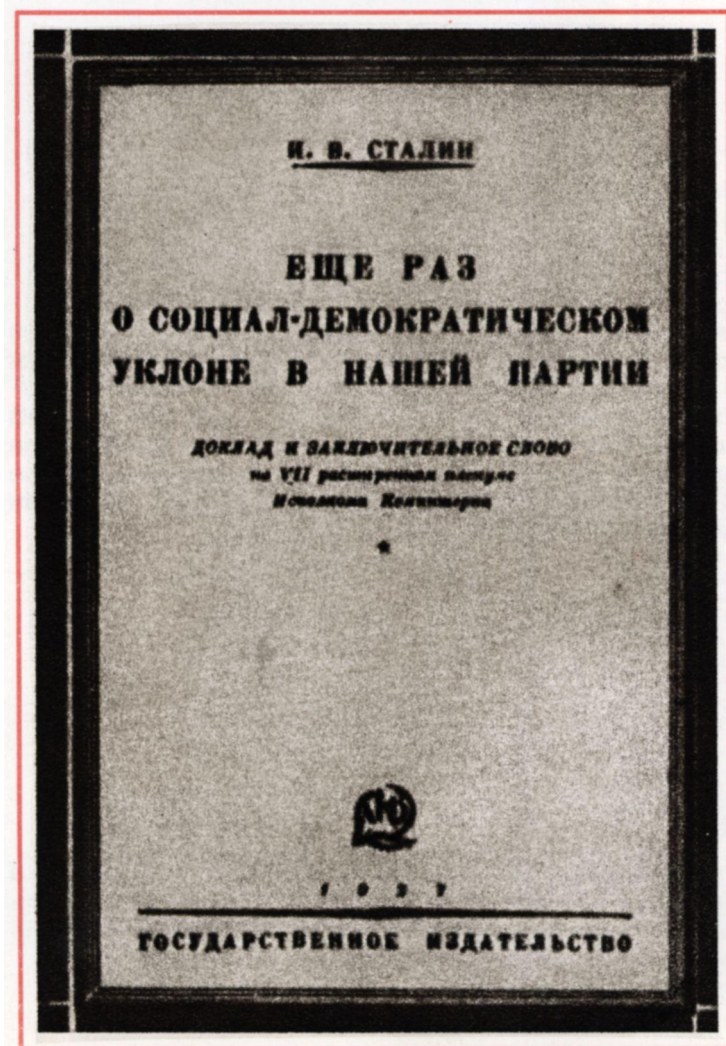
J. V. Stalin

In these works, relying on the historical experience of the Bolshevik Party, on the one hand, and taking account of the specific conditions in which the communist movement in capitalist countries is developing, on the other, J. V. Stalin indicates where the essence of bolshevization of the communist parties lies and how it should be grasped.



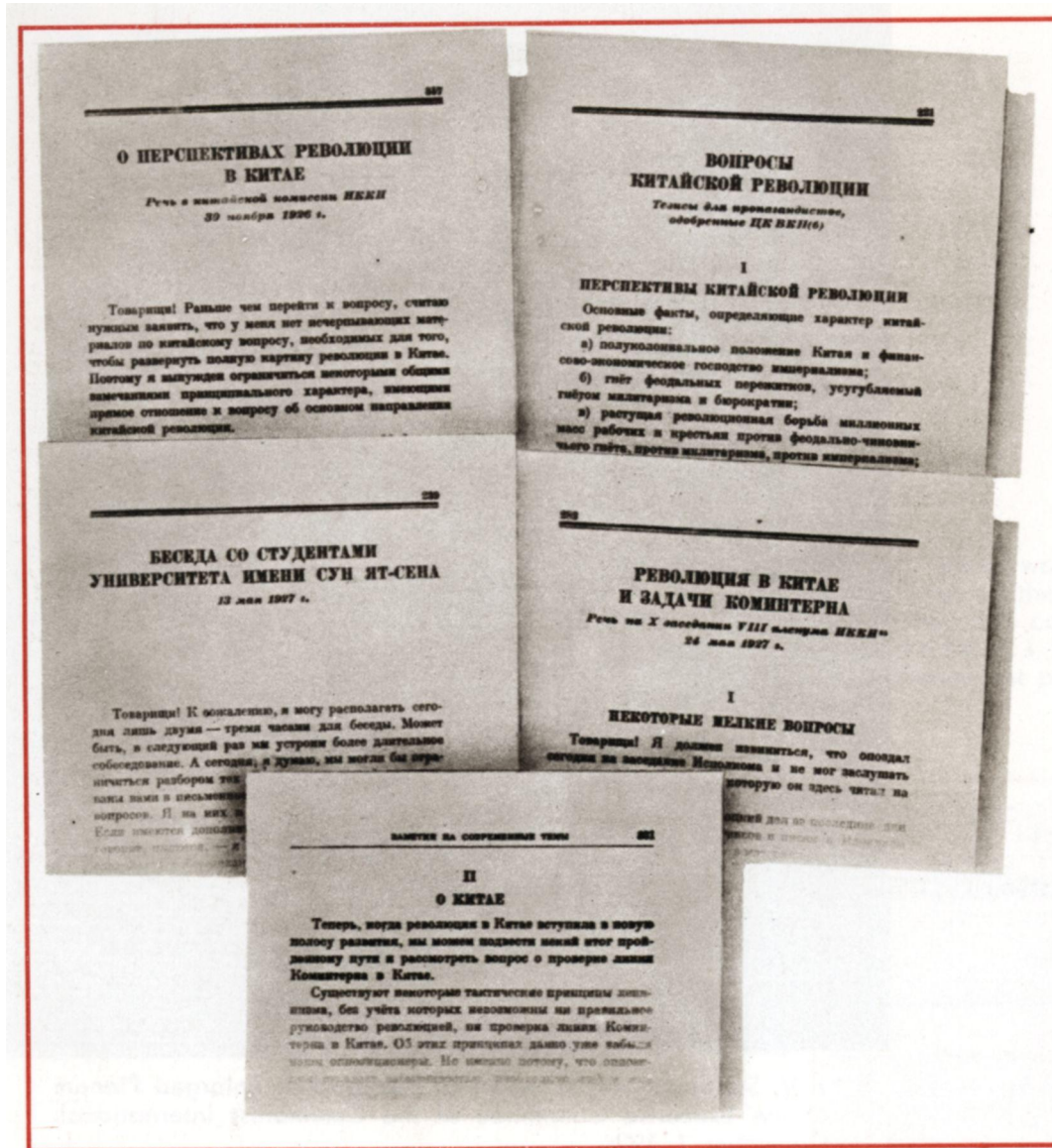
Articles and speeches of J. V. Stalin published in «Pravda», 1925.

J. V. Stalin. «Once more on the Social-Democratic Deviation in Our Party».



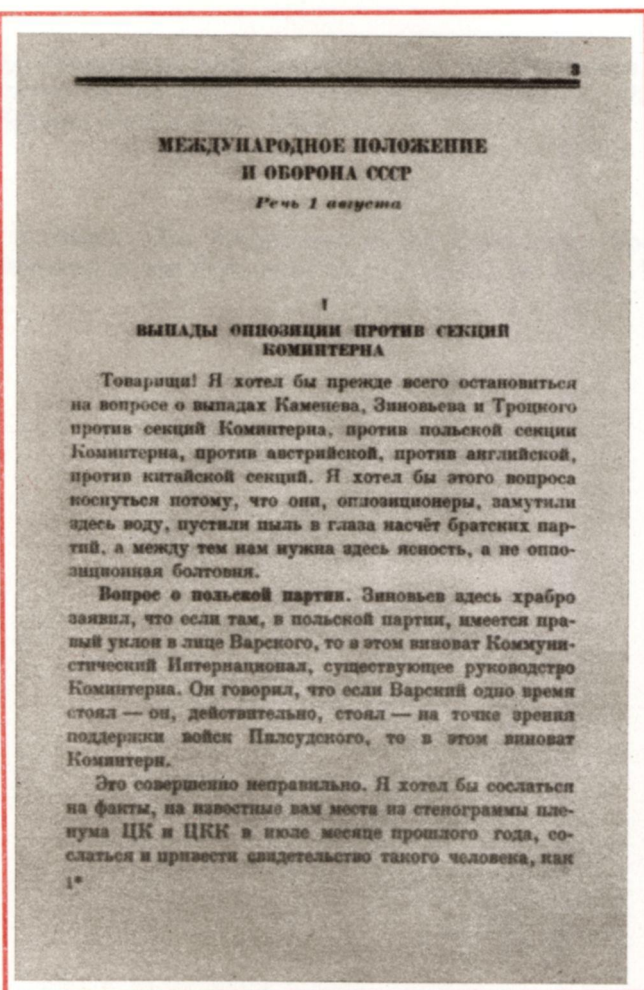
J. V. Stalin delivers a report at the Seventh Enlarged Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. December 7, 1926.

J. V. Stalin waged a stern struggle against deviations, faithfully defending the Leninist principles of unity in the Party. Presenting the Right danger as a serious danger, in the conditions when capitalism has been overthrown, he describes Right deviation as «a tendency, an inclination, that has not yet taken shape, it is true, and is perhaps not yet consciously realised, but nevertheless a tendency of a section of the Communist to depart from the general line of our Party in the direction of bourgeois ideology». He warned that «the triumph of the Right deviation in our Party would unleash the forces of capitalism, undermine the revolutionary positions of the proletariat and increase the chances of the restoration of capitalism in our country».



J. V. Stalin. «The Prospects of the Revolution in China». Speech delivered at the Chinese Commission of the ECCI, November 30, 1926. «Questions of the Chinese Revolution». Theses for propagandists, approved by the CC, CPSU (B). «Talk with Students of the Sun Yat-sen University», May 13, 1927. «The Revolution in China and the Tasks of the Comintern». Speech delivered at the tenth sitting. Eighth plenum of the ECCI, May, 24, 1927. «Notes on Contemporary Themes» (II. China).

Stalin's forecast that «on its path to victory the Chinese revolution will encounter far greater difficulties than did the revolution in Russia, and that the desertions and betrayals in the course of this revolution will be incomparably more numerous than during the Civil War in the U.S.S.R.», was proved by later events in China. These facts of the past and in particular the present-day Chinese reality, confirm that the decisions and directives of the Comintern in regard to China were correct in general and that the Communist Party of China has not acted on the basis and in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.



... A forcible revolution of the proletariat, the dictatorship of the proletariat, is an inevitable and indispensable condition for the advance towards socialism...

J. V. STALIN



J. V. Stalin

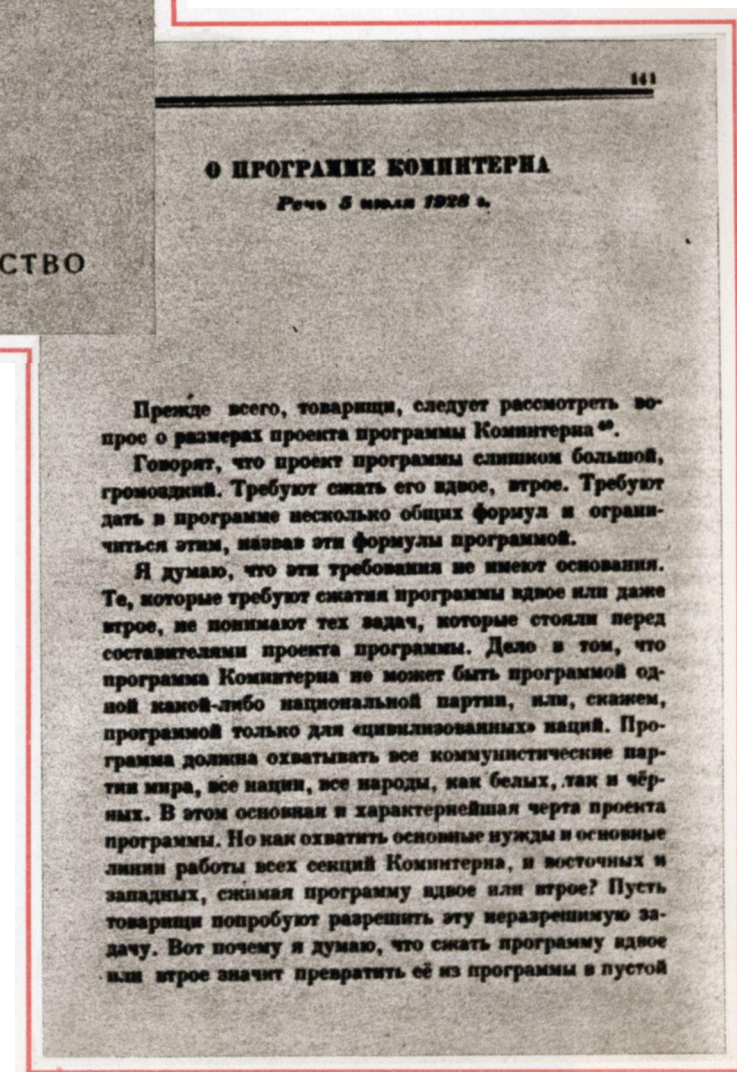
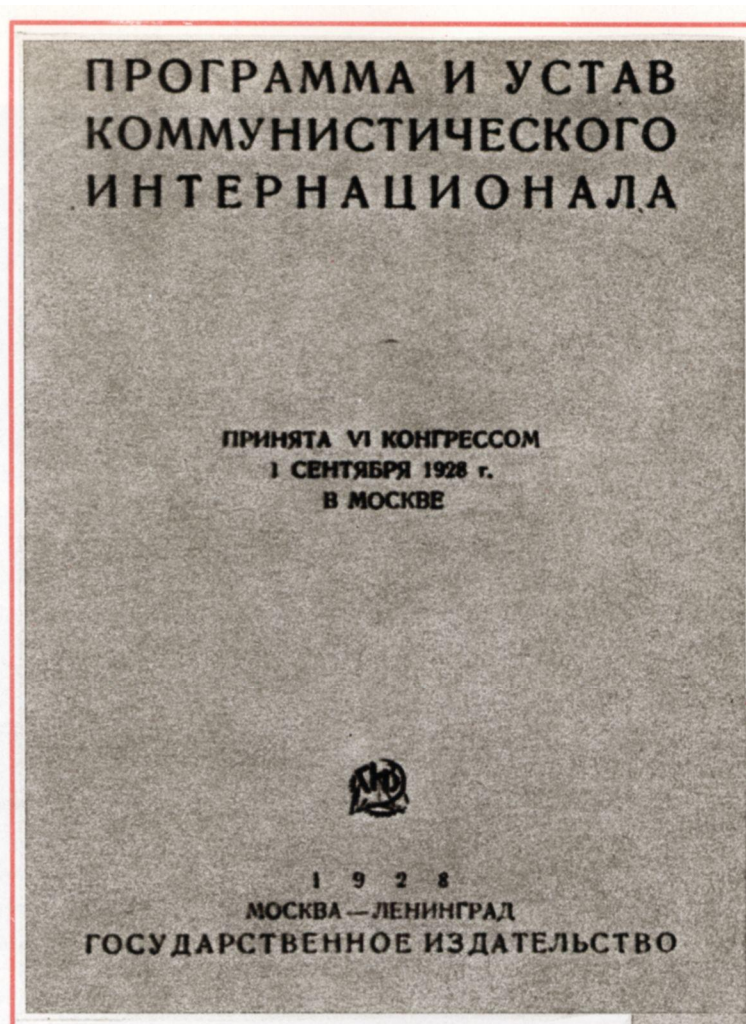


J. V. Stalin. «The International Situation and the Defence of the USSR». Speech delivered at a meeting of the joint plenum of the CC and the CCC of the CPSU(B). on August 1, 1927.

J. V. Stalin. «Interview with the First American Labour Delegation». September 9, 1927. «Interview with Foreign Worker's Delegations». November 5, 1927.

The Programme and Constitution of the Comintern, approved by the Sixth Congress on September 1, 1928 in Moscow. First edition 1928.

J. V. Stalin. «The Programme of the Comintern». Speech delivered at the Plenum of CC, CPSU (B), on July 5, 1928.



The working class of the U.S.S.R. is part of the world working class. We achieved victory not solely through the efforts of the working class of the U.S.S.R., but also thanks to the support of the working class of the world. Without this support we would have been torn to pieces long ago. It is said that our country is the shock brigade of the proletariat of all countries. That is well said. But it imposes obligations upon us. Why does the international proletariat support us? How did we merit this support? By the fact that we were the first to hurl ourselves into the battle against capitalism, we were the first to establish working-class state power, we were the first to begin building socialism. By the fact that we are engaged on a cause which, if successful, will transform the whole world and free the entire working class.

J. V. STALIN



J. V. Stalin and G. Dimitrov. 1936.



J. V. Stalin, M. Kashen, G. Dimitrov, W. Pick at the presidium of the Seventh Congress of the Comintern.

In its time the Comintern carried out intensive and very useful activity for the organization and tempering of communist parties. It was created at a time when it was essential to carry Marxism-Leninism, as a scientific theory, deep among the masses of the world proletariat, when it was necessary to clear the minds of the revolutionary elements infected by the opportunist ideas of the social-democracy of the Second International, and make them

- conscious of the need for the consistent implementation of the ideas of Marx and Engels in their struggles.

СЕКРЕТНО

ПИСЬМО ЦК ВКП (б)

Центральному Комитету Коммунистической
партии Югославии

№ 1189

LETRA TE CEKA
KOMITETIT QENDROR
TE PARTIS KOMUNISTE
TE JUGOSLLAVISE



TIRANE — 1948

Letrat me pergjigjen t'uaj te dates 18 dhe 20 Mars u moren. Pergjigjen t'uaj ne e gjejmë jo te drejte dhe prandaj krejtësisht jo të kenaqeshme.

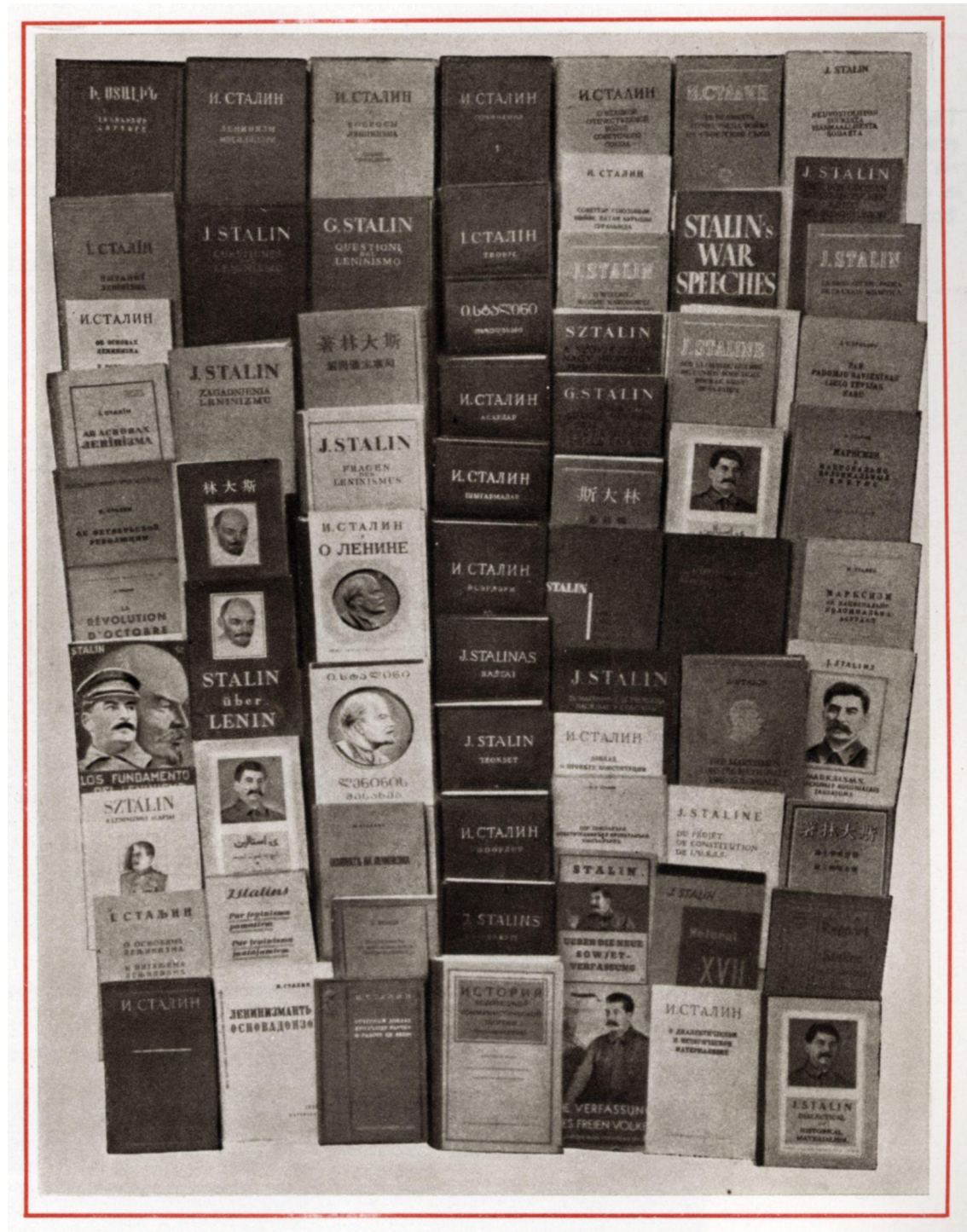
1. — Çeshtja mbi Gagarinovin mund të quhet e rene, për deri sa ju kini refuzuar të pranoni çfaredo akuze rreth Gagarinovit, me gjithë se ne vazhdojmë t'a konsiderojmë se kështu ka pasur vend një shpifje kundër shokut Gagarinov.

Deklarata që i atribuohet shokut Krutikov se gjoja Qeveria Sovjetike refuzon marrëveshjen tregetare për këtë vit, siç duket, nuk i pergjigjet se vertetë, për deri sa shoku Krutikov, kategorikisht e refuzon atë çka i atribuoni Ju.

2. — Mi Çeshtjen e terheqjes së keshilltareve Sovjetike, burimi i informatave t'ona janë deklaratat e organeve të Ministrisë së Forcave të Armatosura si edhe njoftimet e vetë keshilltareve. Siç dihet keshilltarët t'one ushtarake janë dërguar në Jugosllavi, mbas lutjes me insistim të Qeverisë Jugosllave, bile keshilltarët ushtarake Sovjetike u caktuan për në Jugosllavi.

Letters of the CC of the CPSU to the CC of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

J



The Party of Labour of Albania, the Albanian communists, our entire people, had a close and dear friend in J. V. Stalin. In the stormy years of the Anti-fascist National Liberation War our valiant partisans fell on the battlefield with Stalin's name on their lips. The Bolshevik Communist Party and J. V. Stalin, as the true internationalists they were, never spared their help to our country and people not only in defending our rights in the international arena, but also in assisting the reconstruction of our war ravaged country, and the building and defence of socialism.



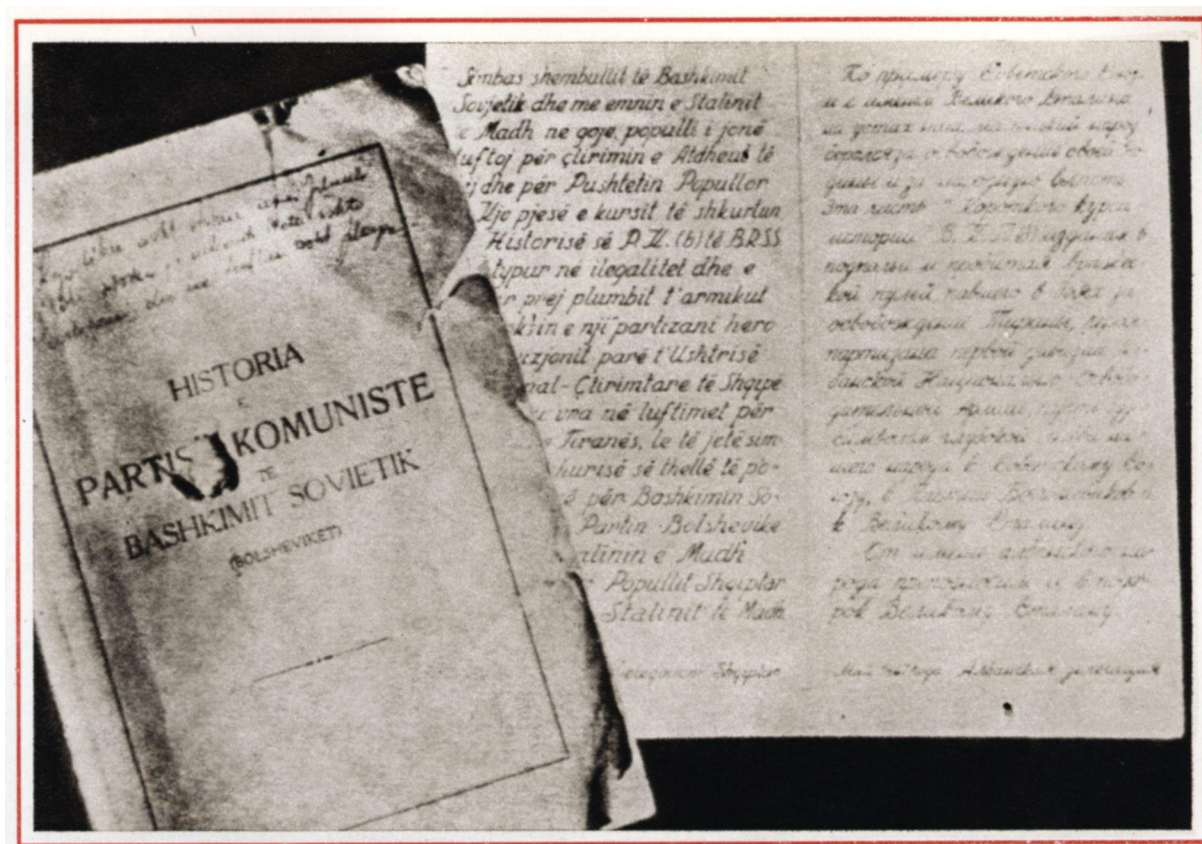
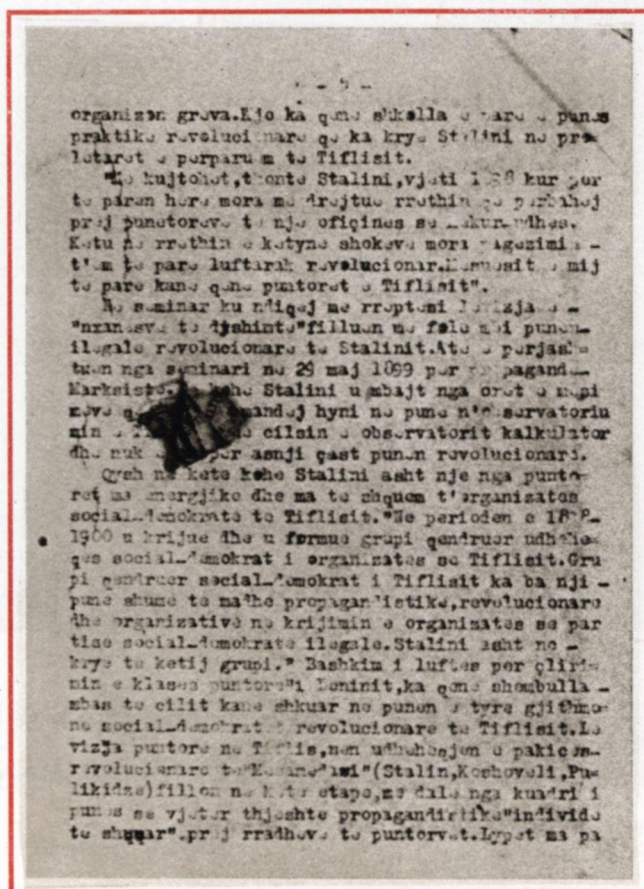
The monument to J. V. Stalin on the «Martyrs of the Nation» Boulevard, Tirana



Communiques, bulletins, the newspaper «Zëri i popullit» and other organs of the illegal press of the CPA, published during the Anti-fascist National Liberation War, where mention is made of the SU and of Stalin.

In their Anti-fascist National Liberation War against the foreign occupiers, the Albanian people had the support of the anti-fascist forces of the world, in the first place of the Soviet Union. In the Statement of the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, «On the Independence of Albania», published in «Pravda», December 18, 1942, it is said: «The Soviet Union, which regards the liberation struggle of the valiant Albanian patriots against the Italian occupiers with complete sympathy, does not recognize any claim of Italian imperialism on Albanian territory and wants to see Albania free from the yoke of fascist occupiers, and its independence re-established».

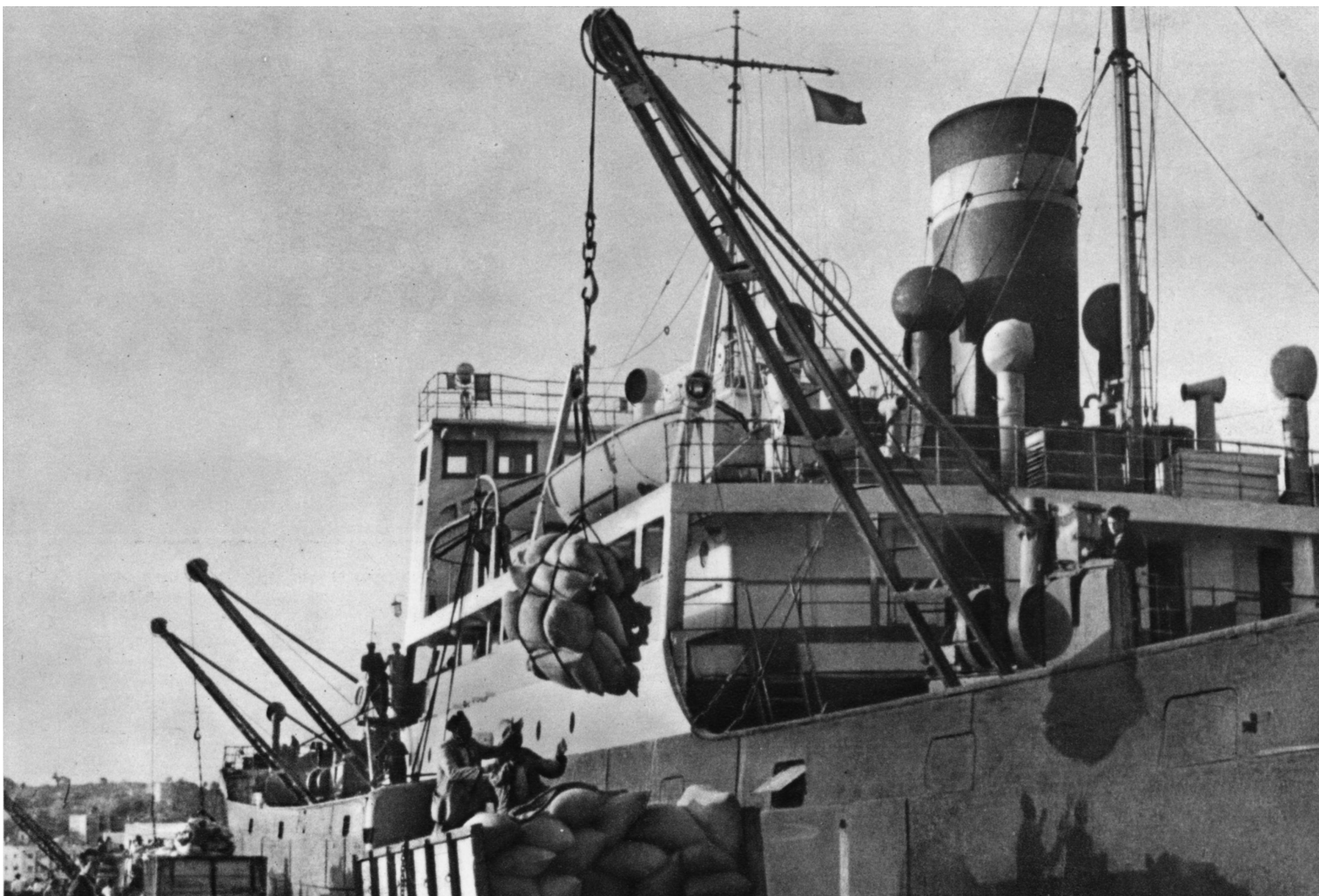
Stalin's biography pierced by the bullet which killed the Albanian partisan Mustafa Asllani.



«The History of the Communist Party (B) of the Soviet Union» pierced by a bullet which ran through the chest of an Albania partisan, and a letter found there, were sent to Stalin as a present in the name of the Albanian people, May 1947.

The heroes of our people, who fought and were killed for the freedom of our people, fell with Stalin's name on their lips. Stalin for them stood for the Soviet Union, for Moscow. The peasant from the mountains of Kurvelesh fell in battle with the name of the Soviet Union on his lips and Stalin's book in his bosom.

ENVER HOXHA



The requests we made were immediately accepted and the Soviet Government agreed to offer us aid to build our economy and raise the living standard of our people...
The gratitude of our people towards our beloved friends, the peoples of the Soviet Union, towards the great Stalin, is boundless.

ENVER HOXHA



J. V. Stalin and Comrade Enver Hoxha during the latter's visit to Moscow, 1947.



Our Party knows Stalin well, it has appraised him accordingly for the great role he has played in the building of the socialist state and in the international communist movement. Stalin has been an indomitable enemy of imperialism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha addressing the people of Tirana, after his first visit to the Soviet Union in 1947.



People of Albania,
I have the great honour of transmitting the greetings Comrade Stalin gave me for you:
«Convey my heartfelt greetings to the heroic Albanian people, whom I wish success in life».
Glory and long life to great Stalin, the closest and most beloved friend of our people!

ENVER HOXHA



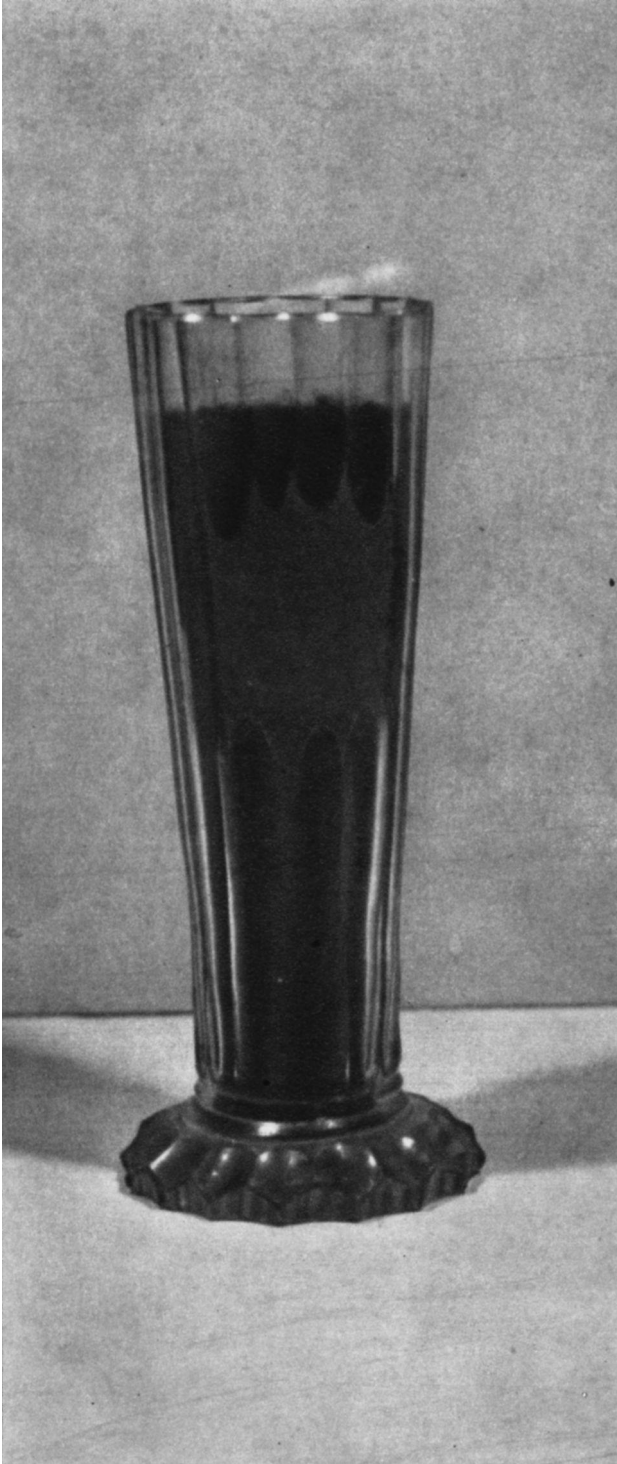
From the visit of Comrade Enver Hoxha to the Soviet Union, 1949,





Comrade Enver Hoxha addressing the people of Tirana after his return from the Soviet Union, March 1949.





A vase with earth from Mamayev Kurgan.



Solemn meeting on the occasion of Stalin's 70th birthday.



By decision of the Council of Ministers of the year 1949, at the 70th anniversary of J. V. Stalin's birth, and on proposal of its working collective, the textile mill in Yzberish was named «Stalin» textile mill.



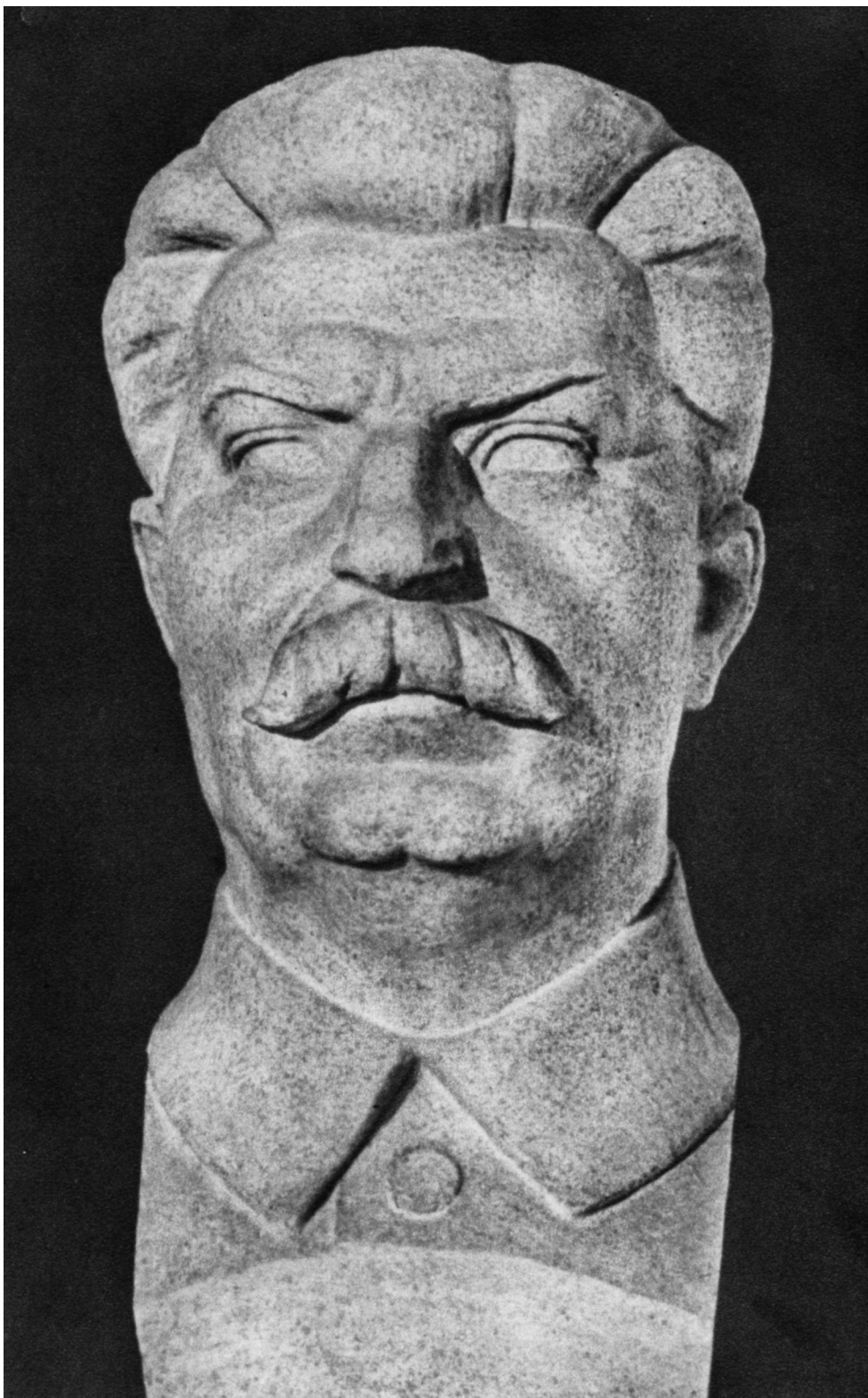
The monument to J. V. Stalin by People's Sculptor O. Paskali, erected in the square before the «Stalin» textile mill in Tirana.



Moments from the inauguration of the monument to Stalin in the centre of Tirana.



The monument to Stalin at the time of its inauguration.



The bust of J. V. Stalin, work of the Honoured Sculptor K. Rama.

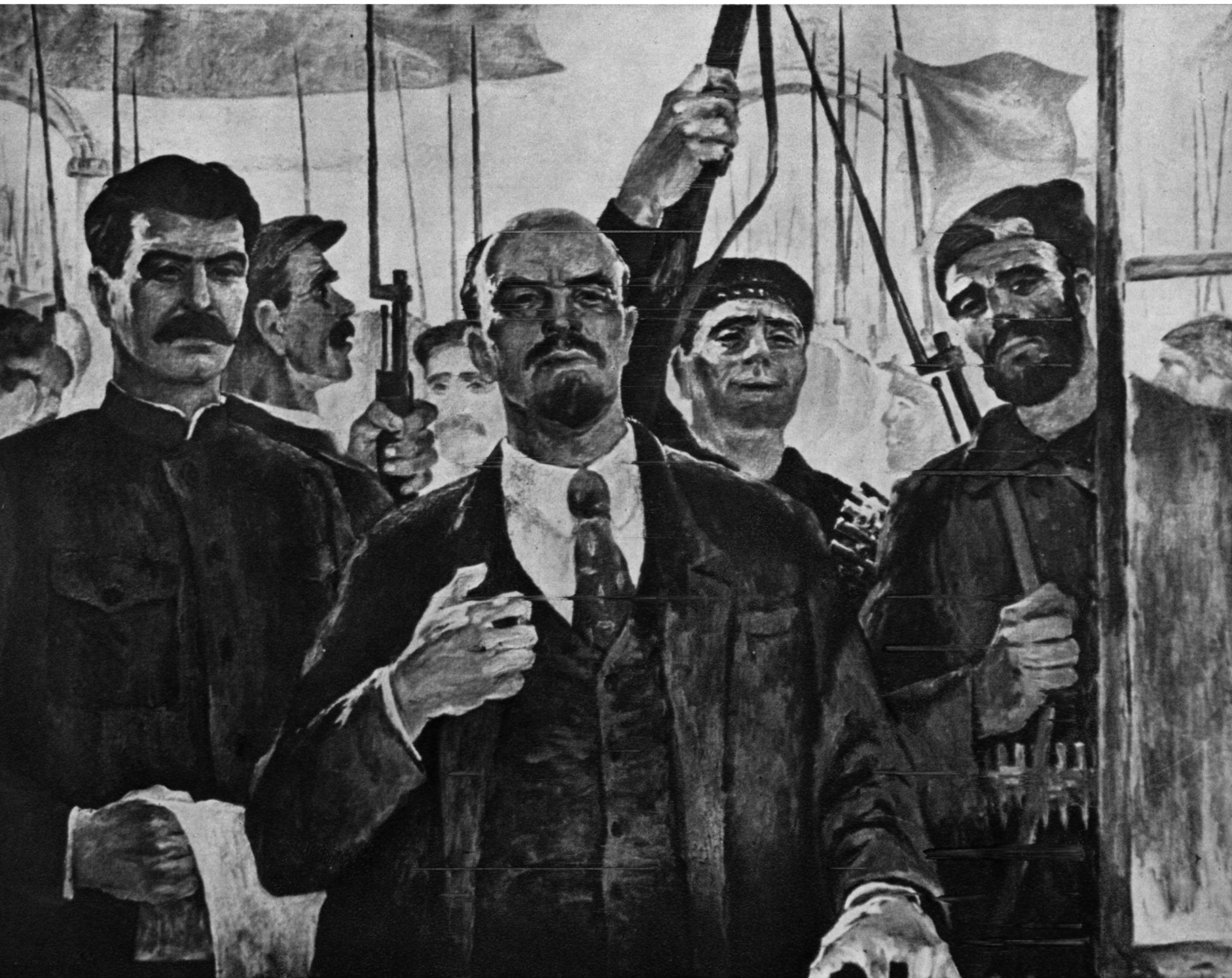


Solemn meeting on the occasion of the 72nd birthday of the outstanding leader of the world proletariat J. V. Stalin.



Comrade Enver Hoxha at the funeral ceremony organized in Tirana on the occasion of the death of the leader of the international proletariat, the dear friend of the Albanian people, J. V. Stalin.





Lenin and Stalin in the days of the Revolution, painting by Dh. Trebicka.

The V. I. Lenin - J. V. Stalin Museum in Tirana.



View of a hall of the V. I. Lenin - J. V. Stalin Museum.



Monument to Stalin in Stalin City.



In 1950, on the 71st anniversary of Stalin's birth, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA, decided to give Kuçova the name of Stalin City.



View of Stalin City.

The «Stalin» hydro-power station on the Bistrica river.



The «Stalin» agricultural cooperative at Krutje.





The works of J. V. Stalin were published in Albanian by decision of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PLA of July 27, 1950.



The Works of Stalin in Albanian.



The revisionists have tried to throw mud at the life and activity of the great Stalin. However, he lives and shall live in the hearts of the international proletariat, in the hearts of our people.



Solemn meeting on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the birth of J. V. Stalin

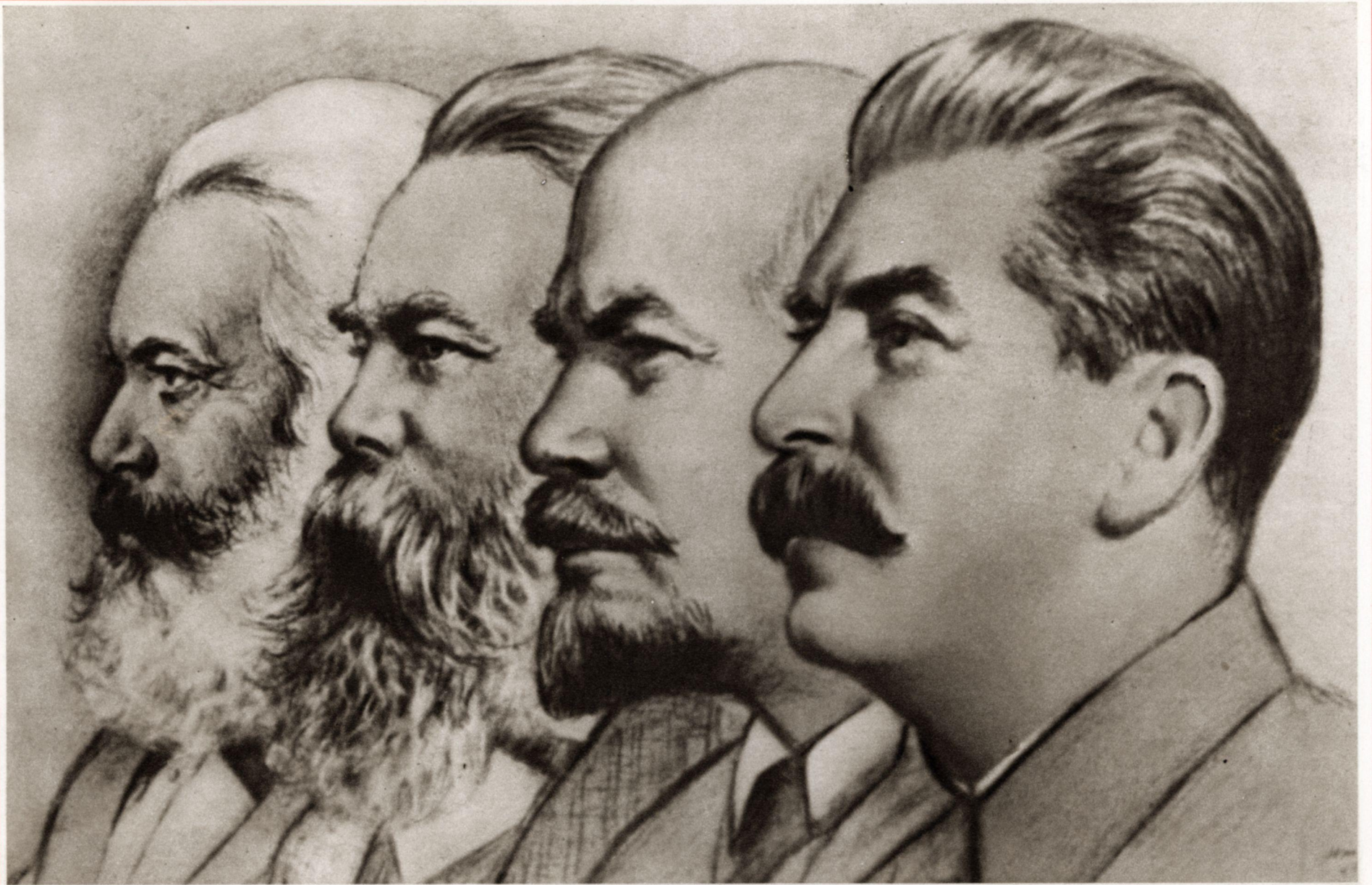


View of the hall of the meeting on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Stalin.



While Khrushchev and the other petty theoreticians of the so-called creative Marxism suffered bankruptcy and disgrace, the science of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin remains deeply implanted in the minds and hearts of the entire world proletariat, and is at all times the unerring compass of the revolution and socialism, the victorious weapon in the class battles of the proletariat and the working masses.

ENVER HOXHA



Graphic formulation:

FRANÇESK ZIRI

THE POLIGRAPHIC COMBINE, THE NEW PRINTERY

Tirana 1979